45

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2016-2017)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

REQUESTS FOR DROPPING OF ASSURANCES (ACCEDED TO)

(*Presented to Lok Sabha on* 15 *December,* 2016)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

***December*, 2016/*Agrahayana,* 1938 (*Saka*)**

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December, 2016/*Agrahayana,* 1938 *(Saka)*

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2016-2017)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank" — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Anto Antony
5. Shri Tariq Anwar
6. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
7. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya
8. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
9. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
10. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
11. Shri C. R. Patil
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
13. Shri Taslimuddin
14. Shri K.C. Venugopal
15. Shri S.R. Vijaya Kumar

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri J.M. Baisakh — *Director*
3. Shri S.L. Singh — *Deputy Secretary*

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* The Committee has been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2016 *vide* Para No. 4075 of Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II dated 05 September, 2016.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2015-2016)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank" — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

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* The Committee has been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2015 *vide* Para No. 2348 of Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II dated 31 August, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty Fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2015-2016) at their sitting held on 17 June, 2016 *inter-alia* considered Memoranda Nos. 122 to 151 containing request received from the Ministries/Departments for dropping of pending Assurances and decided to drop 17 Assurances.

3. At their sitting held on 14 December, 2016 the Committee (2016-2017) considered and adopted their Forty Fifth Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

NEW DELHI;
14 *December*, 2016
23 *Agrahayana,* 1938 *(Saka)*

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK",
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORT

While replying to Questions in the House or during discussions on Bills, Resolutions, Motions, etc., Ministers sometimes give Assurances, undertakings or promises either to consider a matter, take action or furnish information to the House at some later date. An Assurance is required to be implemented by the Ministry concerned within a period of three months. In case, the Ministry find it difficult to implement the Assurance on one ground or the other, they are required to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop the Assurance and such requests are considered by the Committee on merits and decisions taken to drop the Assurance or otherwise.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2015-16) *inter-alia* considered the following requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of Assurances at their sitting held on 17 June, 2016:—

Sl. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
1	2	3	4
1.*	SQ No. 301 (Supplemented by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, M.P) dated 15.12.2014	Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises	Development of MSMEs (Appendix-I)
2.*	USQ No. 813 dated 27.02.2015	Defence (Department of Defence)	Purchase of Fighter Aircraft (Appendix-II)
3.	USQ No. 2698 dated 07.02.2014	New and Renewable Energy	Solar Thermal Power (Appendix-III)
4.	SQ No. 181 dated 05.12.2014	NITI Aayog	Independent Evaluation Office (Appendix-IV)
5.	USQ No. 4009 dated 06.08.2014	Prime Minister's Office	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (Appendix-V)
6.	USQ No. 2411 dated 08.12.2014	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (Appendix-VI)
7.	Special Mention dated 07.05.2015	Food Processing Industries	Food Park in Amethi (Appendix-VII)
8.	USQ No. 5248 dated 24.04.2015	Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	Corporation Bankruptcy Laws (Appendix-VIII)

1	2	3	4
9.	USQ No. 4972 dated 13.08.2014	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	Cases Pending with CIC (Appendix-IX)
10.*	SQ No. 165 dated 09.03.2010 (Supplementary by Shri Harishchandra Chavan, M.P.)	Home Affairs	*Ex-Gratia* for CPF Personnel (Appendix-X)
11.	SQ No. 125 dated 04.03.2015 (Supplementary Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, M.P.)	Urban Development	PPP for Infrastructure Development (Appendix-XI)
12. *	USQ No. 1516 dated 13.12.2013	NITI Aayog	Criteria for Central Assistance
	USQ No. 2676 dated 07.02.2014		Relaxation of Norms for Grant of Special Status to States
	Special Mention dated 20.2.2014		Shri Raghuram Rajan Committee Report
	USQ No. 4518 dated 21.02.2014		Committee on Backwardness of States (Appendix-XII)
13.	USQ No. 1592 dated 15.07.2009	Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare)	Trauma Centres along National Highways (Appendix-XIII)
14.	USQ No. 975 dated 02.03.2015	Tourism	Development of Naulakha Temple (Appendix-XIV)
15.	SQ No. 81 (Supplementary by Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, M.P.) dated 05.08.2011	Power	Demand and Supply of Power (Appendix-XV)
16.	SQ No. 382 (Supplementary by Shri Baijayant Jay Panda, M.P.) dated 21.04.2015	Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites (Appendix-XVI)
17.	SQ No. 362 dated 20.12.2011	Home Affairs	Intelligence Agencies (Appendix-XVII)

*Implementation Report has since been laid on the Table of the House.

3. The details of the Assurances arising out of the replies and the reason(s) advanced for dropping of Assurances are given in Appendices-I to XVII.

4. After having considered the grounds cited by the Ministries/Departments, the Committee were convinced and decided to drop the aforesaid Assurances.

5. The Minutes of the sitting of the Committee dated 17 June, 2016 are given in Appendix-XVIII.

NEW DELHI;
14 *December,* 2016
23 *Agrahayana,* 1938 (*Saka*)

DR RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK",
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM NO. 125

Subject : Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Supplementary to Starred Question No. 301 dated 15 December, 2014 by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, M.P. regarding "Development of MSMEs".

On 15 December, 2014 Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, M.P. addressed a Starred Question No. 301 to the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister is given in the Annexure.

2. During discussion Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, M.P., raised the following Supplementary Question:—

> "Hon'ble Member asked, Hon'ble Madam Speaker, as the Hon'ble member has told that it has been found in Jharkhand and Bihar that agricultural holdings or small industries are on the verge of closure as they don't get much as far as the arrangement of loan through Government Bank or much assistance to them is concerned. As of now the Hon'ble Minister told that all the cases have been disposed of within three months. We are happy to note that but its present condition is not good. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to expedite in this matter so that the people from villages and far thing areas get benefitted from this."

3. In reply, the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Shri Kalraj Mishra) stated as follows:—

> "that they would make efforts to further complete it, as per the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member."

4. The above reply was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises *vide* O.M. No. E.8 (42)/2014 dated 31 March, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the Statement given by Hon'ble Minister (MSME) does not constitute an assurance as this is a continuous ongoing process for the development of MSMEs. In this regard, I would like to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop this assurance."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Hon'ble Minister of State for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 301

ANSWERED ON 15.12.2014

Development of MSMEs

*301. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under implementation for the development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government invite applications for financial assistance/loans from the entrepreneurs willing to set up and develop MSMEs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of applications for availing bank loans/assistance received/approved and rejected during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the number of applications still pending with the Government along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the clearance of pending applications?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid down on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 301 FOR ANSWER ON 15.12.2014.

(a) The Ministry of MSME is implementing a number of important schemes to set up and develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country. Major schemes/programmes includes (i) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, (ii) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), (iii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, (iv) Micro & Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), (v) Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, (vi) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) etc.

(b) Setting up of MSME unit is an individual endeavour for which Banks/ Financial Institutions are providing loans to MSMEs after ascertaining project viability, feasibility etc. Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), implemented by the Ministry of MSME, the Government provides margin money subsidy for setting up of new units. Further, in order to develop the MSMEs, the Ministry provides financial assistance through schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), MSE- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), etc.

(c) The State-wise details of the flow of bank loans to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by Scheduled Commercial Banks and the corresponding number of beneficiary accounts from year ending March 31, 2011 to year ending March 31, 2013 are given in Annex-A. The financial assistance provided to MSMEs and the number of units assisted under CLCSS is given in Annex-B. The data on the number of Guarantee Applications received and approved by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises under the Credit Guarantee Scheme is furnished at Annex-C. The data on the number of applications for availing margin money received, approved (by District Level Task Force (DLTF) and rejected (by banks) under PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) are furnished at Annex-D.

(d) The Status of pending applications in respect of Major Schemes of the Ministry is given below:

Under the PMEGP a total of 71,171 applications are pending throughout the country as on 31.11.2014 and these are being placed before the District Level Task Forces (DLTFs).

Under the CLCSS the eligible applications of each quarter are settled by the end of the next quarter as per the guidelines of the Scheme. At present no application of the quarter ending 31.9.2014 (which are to be settled by 31.12.2014) are pending. For the quarter ending 31.12.2014, a total of 217 applications (as on 30.11.2014) have been received and are being processed. These are to be settled by 31.03.2015

Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme as on November 30, 2014 total number of guarantee applications pending are 13879. This includes 5397 guarantee applications lodged by the RRBs. In the light of the amalgamation of number of Regional Rural Banks during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the guarantee applications from the RRBs are temporarily kept on hold for want of completion of certain formalities from the RRBs. Further, under the exit policy and for suspension of guarantee approvals for registered MLIs of CGTMSE, 4917 approvals of guarantee application of the MLIs with NPA percentage over 15% in terms of the guarantees issued have also been kept on hold. Balance number of 3565 guarantee applications is pending for approval which has been received very recently and is being processed.

(e) In order to expedite the clearance of pending applications, online filing and disposal of applications have been introduced in case of all the major schemes of the Ministry. To expedite the timely sanctioning of loans under PMEGP as well as their disbursal by banks a "District Level Advisory Committee" has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament of the district for monitoring of the PMEGP Scheme. The process is periodically monitored at the national level by a monitoring committee for PMEGP.

ANNEXURE - A

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *301 FOR ANSWER ON 15.12.2014.

State-wise details of the flow of bank loans to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by Scheduled Commercial Banks and the corresponding number of beneficiary accounts from year ending March 31, 2011 to year ending March 31, 2013 (Accounts as Actual, Balance Outstanding in thousands)

State/Union Territories	11		12		13	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar	11320	2126499	5591	2646065	7982	3493316
Andhra Pradesh	833075	290570528	1022789	381286265	1069894	474767028.7
Arunachal Pradesh	13312	1797606	7955	2592117	9896	3348456
Assam	162503	37538357	157547	52913153	160774	70772499.12
Bihar	347007	43848939	406671	72732191	434292	89140132.48
Chandigarh	59382	43428748	28411	45310604	32216	63981735.3
Chhattisgarh	154851	56416921	145320	69698314	137606	96340309.46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1110	1149330	1311	1564394	1933	1894093.626
Daman & Diu	1585	1759899	1055	1636084	1196	2370275.768
Delhi	215545	368773365	274073	421592701	257667	549419397.2
Goa	50184	22226406	37516	21781918	41563	26241966.02
Gujarat	501530	322636439	543300	347330031	564840	474946927.8
Haryana	220114	142883578	212101	168533371	262411	244682902.2
Himachal Pradesh	115213	40844407	80024	43219782	92601	50494785.1
Jammu & Kashmir	143598	44570632	135930	57258101	178317	66976013.74
Jharkhand	194535	72087239	200433	76294492	218913	96315813
Karnataka	720445	264318729	695526	275628811	739239	349207360.6
Kerala	471128	144543612	488276	192980680	523443	231411300.6
Lakshadweep	592	4521052	813	75069	876	95120
Madhya Pradesh	350756	108093564	443676	137036765	468488	198190565.7
Maharashtra	963587	1083875953	1037466	1006192501	1439516	1277025420
Manipur	7180	1176565	7301	2056110	8485	2999337

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	15065	4197846	10469	3663002	13207	5816183.29
Mizoram	6139	1339089	4085	1507846	4871	2485621
Nagaland	13545	1714544	7925	3084142	12644	4617201
Orissa	349448	96982925	397910	112802687	434656	123853123.7
Pondicherry	16981	5322801	25178	7544568	36107	13955700.24
Punjab	314171	214648597	273682	251453358	316603	349347992.2
Rajasthan	434992	155781798	456942	191284456	497298	283629211.6
Sikkim	9215	2277853	7434	4221937	4294	3043960.45
Tamil Nadu	1062984	570899598	1141589	605777487	1663148	799920166.2
Tripura	17928	3575873	25357	6488753	26465	9470419
Uttar Pradesh	786283	274181222	859415	333234512	808800	429307202.2
Uttarakhand	109654	39904111	106360	50543661	103978	75683221.14
West Bengal	626718	315257372	608662	324879914	611833	396842679.9
All India	9301675	4785271997	9858093	5276845842	11186052	6872087437

ANNEXURE - B

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *301 FOR ANSWER ON 15.12.2014.

Number of Beneficiary Units and the amount of Subsidy sanctioned under CLCSS year-wise (from 2011-12 to 2014-15)

Year	Number of beneficiary units	Amount of subsidy sanctioned (in Rs. lakh)
2011-12	3248	21166
2012-13	5713	34378
2013-14	6279	42149
2014-15*	5669*	32545*

*Till 30.11.2014

ANNEXURE - C

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *301 FOR ANSWER ON 15.12.2004.

Number of Guarantee Applications received and approved by credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15#
1.	Number of Applications received	256592	321280	404795	245079#
2.	Number of Applications approved	243981	288537	348475	273789#

**as on November 30,2014*

***Actual may vary due to intervening cancellations/modifications.*

****The reason for approvals being more than the received, in some places, is due to spillover of proposals received from the previous year/month.*

ANNEXURE - D

REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *301 FOR ANSWER ON 15.12.2014.

State-wise number of applications received, approved by District Level Task Force (DLTF) and rejected by Banks under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) year-wise (from 2011-12 to 2014-15)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15 (up to 30.11.14)		
		No. of appl. Received	No. of appl. approve by DLTFC	No. of appl. rejected by Banks	No. of appl. Received	No. of appl. approved by DLTFC	No. of appl. rejected by Banks	No. of appl. Received	No. of appl. approved by DLTFC	No. of appl. rejected by Banks	No. of appl. Received	No. of appl. approved by DLTFC	No. of appl. rejected by Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Chandigarh	81	57	4	192	174	22	272	269	47	162	107	0
2.	Delhi	2358	1012	399	2502	825	300	2248	1026	616	1838	787	44
3.	Haryana	685	155	80	2845	1823	164	5498	4136	759	4000	2410	104
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2793	1546	299	2540	1170	180	4560	3065	171	2874	1496	0
5.	J & K	10544	2444	35	0	0	0	11272	6599	458	7992	2594	0
6.	Punjab	253	0	35	3633	976	304	4693	3660	1843	4565	3275	363
7.	Rajasthan	9208	4783	2160	8965	5960	1299	9092	7293	1668	9038	6225	0
8.	A. & N. Islands	314	279	0	320	308	0	375	331	32	0	0	0
9.	Bihar	12367	11577	0	17477	15656	46	19038	11920	0	14538	2370	0
10.	Jharkhand	7501	5389	0	9084	6708	0	12468	8437	0	12983	7093	66
11.	Orissa	20526	7694	0	17665	6471	0	23047	13800	0	24348	11879	0
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0	60599	15908	0	71373	25034	2145	26761	14422	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	1849	13	70	14562	4035	3047	16638	7595	124	10257	1650	0

14.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7288	0	0
15.	Karnataka	110	0	1961	10684	4118	390	21157	8886	2473	22041	12399	381
16.	Kerala	2666	908	504	5031	3719	776	5559	5058	1330	2995	2572	0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	46	0
18.	Pondicherry	134	125	36	182	134	23	202	162	49	170	156	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	852	0	237	1076	576	103	10432	6944	1200	10082	6770	793
20.	Goa	199	182	27	188	152	9	168	165	8	45	39	0
21.	Gujarat	5193	4325	588	0	0	0	5480	3825	742	4310	3322	70
22.	Maharashtra	13795	10372	1873	342	243	78	12363	9122	1526	19445	10802	5
23.	Chhattisgarh	7128	6738	427	1397	460	0	5187	4406	0	4298	3394	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	5276	4684	708	6469	5524	182	8156	6941	637	4588	4256	0
25.	Uttarakhand	1226	528	6	3339	2651	244	3858	2917	358	3487	1947	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2089	281	160	8932	3817	624	31790	14560	554	40531	19691	0
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2305	596	56	2415	524	0	2161	1773	12	1283	1154	0
28.	Assam	30959	8163	0	56289	8674	0	64097	16020	0	49319	10056	0
29.	Manipur	14771	1896	0	14771	2167	0	22282	1912	0	22282	2554	0
30.	Meghalaya	1954	744	61	2448	364	0	2236	1216	0	2247	1460	0
31.	Mizoram	1096	468	33	1654	694	28	2420	1309	185	7740	1830	0
32.	Nagaland	2037	497	12	1720	456	0	1915	693	0	3703	1514	0
33.	Tripura	4917	2970	220	5499	3716	22	6278	4274	1856	7248	3453	0
34.	Sikkim	134	102	13	120	68	11	134	98	15	72	45	0
	Grand Total	16532	78528	10004	262940	98071	7852	386949	183446	18808	332591	141768	1826

श्री रवीन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय (गिरिडीह): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार झारखण्ड में प्रायरिटी लेंडिंग स्कीम के तहत कृषि आधारित उद्योग एवं सूक्ष्म-लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए क्या कार्य किए जा रहे हैं? सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य को शत-प्रतिशत हासिल करने के लिए और एमएसएमईडी एक्ट, 2006 के दिशा-निर्देशों का अनुपालन कराने हेतु संबंधित विभाग एवं बैंक्स को उत्तरदायी बनाने के लिए, उनको दण्डित करने के लिए प्रभावी कानून बनाने की बात है।

लघु उद्यमियों के पैंडिंग आवेदन और स्वीकृत आवेदन का शीघ्र से शीघ्र निष्पादन हो। यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं किया गया है तो इसकी पूरी जानकारी क्या है?

श्री कलराज मिश्र: महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योग के संबंध में, उनके विकास के बारे में, उनकी स्थापना के बारे में बड़े विस्तार से प्रश्न किया है और मैंने पूरे विस्तार के साथ उसका उत्तर भी दिया है। उसमें उन्होंने झारखंड के बारे में विशेष रूप से जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाही है। कृषि पर आधारित छोटे-छोटे उद्यमों के विकास के लिए मंत्रालय क्या करने जा रहा है, इस संबंध में उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछा है।

दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा है कि जो अस्वीकृत हुए हैं या पैंडिंग एप्लीकेशंस हैं, उनके निपटान के लिए क्या किया? मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि झारखंड में वैसे पूरे लघु उद्यमियों की संख्या छ: लाख से ऊपर है, जिसमें पंजीकृत केवल 14 हजार हैं और इसमें लगातार जो भी काम होता है, वह चूंकि व्यक्तिगत प्रयास के आधार पर ही होता है। जो भी सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योग के अंतर्गत चीजें आयेंगी, उनके मापदंड के आधार पर निश्चित रूप से उन्हें स्वीकृत किया जायेगा और सरकारी स्तर पर दी जा रही सुविधाएं जो विशेष रूप से संयंत्र की दृष्टि से होती हैं, उसके लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान भी की जायेगी।

जहां तक पैन्डिंग एप्लीकेशंस के निराकरण का प्रश्न है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि मंत्रालय की तरफ से चाहे बैंक के द्वारा ऋण लेने का प्रश्न होगा, उसमें दी गई एप्लीकेशंस होंगी, चाहे क्रेडिट लिंक कैपिटल सब्सिडी स्कीम के अंतर्गत दी गई होंगी, सभी का निपटान हमने तीन महीने के अंतर्गत ऑन लाइन कर दिया और लगभग सब पूर्ण हो गये हैं और उसकी प्रक्रिया हमने इस तरीके से प्रारम्भ की है कि सारी एप्लीकेशंस आ जायेंगी, ऑनलाइन होंगी और उन्हें निपटाने में किसी भी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

श्री रवीन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय (गिरिडीह): अध्यक्ष महोदया, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वर्तमान में झारखंड प्रदेश और बिहार में ऐसा देखने को मिला है कि कृषि आधारित या छोटे उद्योग बंदी के कगार पर हैं, चूंकि सरकारी बैंक के द्वारा ऋण की व्यवस्था करने की बात है या उन्हें और भी सपोर्ट मिलने की बात है, उसमें उन्हें काफी कुछ मिलता नहीं है। जैसा अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तीन महीने में सबका निपटान कर दिया है। हमें इस बात की खुशी है, लेकिन वर्तमान में इसकी स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। मैं मंत्री जी ने निवेदनपूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें थोड़ी रफ्तार और तेज की जाए, ताकि जो गांव देहात के लोग हैं, वे इसका फायदा उठा सकें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: वह करेंगे, सुझाव है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र: माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, हम इसे और पूर्ण करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री रामा किशोर सिंह (वैशाली): अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर विस्तारपूर्वक दिया है। लेकिन सबसे मुख्य बात है माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न 'ख' के उत्तर में कहा है कि उद्यमों की स्थापना व्यक्तिगत प्रयास है, जिसके लिए परियोजना की आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रदता आदि की जांच करने के पश्चात् बैंक वित्तीय संस्थान, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को ऋण प्रदान करता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यही जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार सहित देश में लघु, सूक्ष्म और मध्यम उद्योगों की स्थापना आधुनिकीकरण और विकास के लिए प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र पर संबंधित उद्यमियों के आवेदनों, शिकायतों का निष्पादन, सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम के माध्यम से एक निर्धारित समय के अंतर्गत करने, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में उद्यमियों के लिए उपस्थिति पंजी उपलब्ध कराने, उद्योग विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृत आवेदनों को सीधे बैंक भेजकर उद्यमियों को ऋण सुनिश्चित कराने और नियमों को उल्लंघन करने वाले बैंकर्स या अधिकारियों को दंडित करने हेतु प्रभावी कदम उठाने का सरकार के द्वारा यदि कोई विवरण है तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्री कलराज मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय महोदय ने दो भागों में प्रश्न पूछा है। एक तो इन्होंने व्यक्तिगत प्रयास कहा है। व्यक्तिगत प्रयास जरूर है लेकिन उसमें तेजी लाने के लिए हम कई अवेयरनैस कार्यक्रम कर चुके हैं और लगातार करते रहते हैं। इस बार के हमने 1474 अवेयरनैस कार्यक्रम किए हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के अंदर 8633 अवैयरनेस के कार्यक्रम हुए हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत उद्यमी आगे बढ़े हैं। दूसरा, बैंकों की समीक्षा की दृष्टि से माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उसके कारण काफी परेशानी होती है और जिला स्तर पर जो शिकायतें की जाती हैं, उसका निस्तारण नहीं होता है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि बैंकों के कारण लघु उद्यमियों को काफी कठिनाई आ रही है। समय से कर्जा न उपलब्ध होने के कारण बहुत सारे उद्यम बंद हो रहे हैं। इनका एनपीए हो रहा है, एनपीए हो जाने के कारण उनकी कठिनाई बढ़ती है। इसके निस्तारण के लिए जैसे उन्होंने सिंगल विंडो सिस्टम की बात कही है, उस दिशा में हमारा प्रयास जारी है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एक फॉर्मेट बकायदा इंटरनैट पर रखा जाए ताकि उद्यमियों को इधर-उधर भटकना न पड़े और एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से सुविधापूर्वक वे अपने उद्यम को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम हो सके।

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR): Madam, a lot of money is being given to young entrepreneurs in the country to establish MSMEs. The Department of MSMEs has no monitoring mechanism to find out whether the money given to young entrepreneurs through bank loans is being properly utilized, and whether the persons to whom the money is given have really made use of the opportunity given to them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of success of the young entrepreneurs who made use of this loan under MSME scheme.

श्री कलराज मिश्र: महोदया, उसकी मॉनिटरिंग की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हमने एक समिति बनाई है। विभाग के सैक्रेट्री उसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं। उसमें कई अन्य लोग हैं, बैंकों के भी प्रतिनिधि हैं। उस आधार पर हम उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करते हैं और जहां तक आपने दूसरा प्रश्न किया है कि प्रतिशत क्या है, मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी भी यूनिट्स इस समय काम कर रही हैं या बंद पड़ी हैं, रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने उसके बारे में आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं। इस समय पूरे देशभर में पंजीकृत और अपंजीकृत, 3 करोड़ 60 लाख इकाइयां हैं। लेकिन इस समय जो सिक यूनिट्स हैं, जो बंद पड़ी हैं,

वे लगभग 4 लाख से ऊपर हैं। यह निश्चित ही एक कठिनाई है। उसके रिवाइवल के लिए हमारी तरफ से कोशिश चल रही है। उसके लिए भी हम पैसे खर्च कर रहे हैं। यह स्थिति है। इसमें प्रतिशत तो हमने अभी निकाला नहीं है। लेकिन उसका स्वरूप यह है।

श्रीमती भावना पुंडलिकराव गवली (यवतमाल-वाशिम): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मंत्री जी ने डिटेल में अपना उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन हमें यह अनुभव होता है कि जब-जब हम विजिलेंस मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी की बैठक लेते हैं, उसमें भी बैंकों के बारे में हम पूरी जानकारी लेते हैं। अफसरों के साथ चर्चा करने बाद भी हमें वहां पर रिज़ल्ट कुछ नहीं मिल पाते हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में बेरोज़गार युवाओं की इतनी संख्या बढ़ रही है कि हम उन्हें कोई नया रोज़गार भी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में लघु और मध्यम उद्योग की बात हम करने जा रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि अभी ऑनलाइन शुरुआत की है, नई शुरुआत हुई है।

महोदया, महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ में कभी सूखा पड़ता है, कभी वहां बारिश होती है और बाढ़ आती है, देश में ऐसे बहुत सारे राज्य हैं, जहां कुछ भागों में बहुत कठिनाई के साथ लोग अपना गुजारा करते हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी ने जानना चाहती हूं कि जहां पर लोगों को जीवन जीने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और रोजगार के जो अवसर वहां के लोगों को मिलने चाहिए, क्या सरकार ऐसे राज्यों के लिए अलग से कोई नीति बनाने जा रही है? यहां पर सूखे की बात हुई है क्या हम ऐसे राज्यों के लिए कोई अलग से नीति बनाने जा रहे हैं? मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यही जानना चाहती हूं।

श्री कलराज मिश्र: महोदया, माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उसे प्रश्न के रूप में नहीं, उसे सुझाव के रूप में मैं ग्रहण करता हूं और हम इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से विचार करेंगे।

APPENDIX II

MEMORANDUM No. 127

Subject : Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 813 dated 27.02.2015 regarding "Purchase of Fighter Aircraft".

On 27 February, 2015 Shri Kuruppassery Varkey Thomas, Shri G. Hari, Shri Balasubramaniam Senguttuvan, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shri Hari Manjhi and Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah, M.Ps. addressed Unstarred Question No. 813 to the Minister of Defence. The texts of the questions along with the reply of the Ministers are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the questions were treated as assurances by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Defence within three months from the date of the reply but the assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Defence *vide* O.M. No. F.No. 7(2)/US(DK)/D(Air-I)/2015 dated 17th August, 2015 and 24th August, 2015 have requested to drop the assurances on the following grounds:—

> "That the RFP for procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) along with associated equipment has been withdrawn on 24th June, 2015. With the withdrawal of RFP for procurement of MMRCA, the process of negotiations with M/s Dassault Aviation has automatically come to an end, and the case for procurement of MMRCA would no longer be processed any further. Accordingly, in light of above position, the Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha Secretariat may kindly be requested to drop the aforesaid Assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Defence, has requested to drop the assurances.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 813

ANSWERED ON 27.02.2015

Purchase of Fighter Aircraft

813. SHRI KURUPPASSERY VARKEY THOMAS:
SHRI G. HARI:
SHRI BALASUBRAMANIAM SENGUTTUVAN:
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force is facing shortage of fighter aircraft at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to purchase fighter aircraft from abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government had signed an agreement for purchase of fighter aircraft from France and if so, the details and present status of delivery of the said aircraft thereof; and

(e) the time by which fighter aircraft from France are likely to be delivered?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) & (b) The requirement of fighter aircraft is periodically reviewed to ensure that the operational requirements of the Indian Air Force are met.

(c) to (e) A proposal to procure Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft from M/s Dassault Aviation, France is under consideration of the Government. However, no Agreement has been signed.

APPENDIX III

MEMORANDUM No. 128

Subject : Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2698 dated 07.02.2014 regarding "Solar Thermal Power".

On 07 February, 2014 Shri Neeraj Shekhar and Shri Yashvir Singh, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2698 to the Minister of New and Renewable Energy. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy *vide* O.M. No. 30/73/2013-14/ PVSE dated 26.10.2015, have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That this Ministry *vide* OM of even number dated 04.08.2014 and subsequent reminders dated 28.01.2015 and 20.05.2015 had taken up the matter with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs requesting them not to treat it as an assurance. However, there is no response received from them so far. It is once again reiterated that this Ministry is of the view that the words "The Committee has submitted its report and based on the recommendations of the Committee, suitable provisions have been made in the subsequent tender" do not form an assurance.
>
> "This Ministry had 8 similar assurances on the same subject for which the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and the Lok Sabha Secretariat for fulfillment of the assurance. Subsequently, this Ministry was informed *vide* Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs letter dated 01/8/2014 (copy enclosed for ready reference) that the implementation report on these 8 assurances have been laid on the table of the House on 30.07.2014". In view of the above, Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha is requested not to treat it as an Assurance and kindly delete it from their list of pending assurances."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of New and Renewable Energy, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2698

ANSWERED ON 07.02.2014

Solar Thermal Power

2698. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:—

(a) the total capacity of solar thermal power projects allocated under batch-I of phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) whether certain irregularities have been noticed in the said allocation;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The total capacity of solar thermal power projects allocated under batch-I of phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is 470 MW.

(b), (c) & (d) The guidelines for allocation of Grid Connected Solar Thermal Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM stipulate allocation of minimum and maximum capacity of the Solar Thermal Project to be 5 & 100 MW respectively. The total capacity to be allocated to a Company including its Parent, Affiliate or Ultimate Parent-or any Group Company was limited to 100 MW.

However, an article appeared in the magazine "Down to Earth" in its issue dated 1-15 Feb. 2012 in which allegations were made about violation of the above guidelines. In this article, it was alleged that a private Company got 9 projects aggregating to 235 MW allotted in violation of these guidelines.

The Government had appointed an inter-Ministerial Committee comprising of representatives from the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Corporate Affairs to inquire into the above allegations.

The Committee has submitted its report and based on the recommendations of the Committee, suitable provisions have been made in subsequent tender.

APPENDIX IV

MEMORANDUM NO. 129

Subject : Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 181 dated 05.12.2014, regarding "Independent Evaluation Office".

On 05 December, 2014 Shri M.B. Rajesh, M.P. Addressed a Starred Question No. 181 to the Minister of Planning. The Text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Planning within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of NITI Aayog *vide* O.M. No. P-12012/02/2014-15. dated 01 July, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That there have been significant developments which have affected the ability of NITI Aayog to fulfil the Assurance. The Government of India had constituted a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) to review the roles and responsibilities of Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO), (Part of NITI Aayog) and Independent Evaluation Officer (IEO), (an attached office of NITI Aayog). The CoS in its meeting held on 3rd February, 2015 recommended for the discontinuance of IEO and also for the restructuring of PEO so that it can handle the monitoring and evaluation mandate of NITI Aayog. The copy of CoS recommendations dated 03.02.2015 is also enclosed. In accordance to the CoS recommendations, NITI Aayog had constituted a Task Force to rationalize and redefine the posts currently available with IEO and PEO. The CoS recommendations have been submitted to the Government for their approval.
>
> Further, it is also pointed out that the services of the Director General of IEO and all the Consultants working in IEO, were discontinued *w.e.f.* 1st September, 2014. At present there is no staff in IEO expert the Joint Secretary (Adm. and Finance) and he is looking after the working of PEO, NITI Aayog.
>
> Therefore, keeping in view that there are no staff in IEO and the CoS has already recommended for the Discontinuance of IEO, it is not possible for NITI Aayog to fulfill the Assurance given to the Parliament and therefore, the Assurance Committee of the Parliament is requested to allow NITI Aayog to withdraw the Assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry with the approval of Minister of State for Planning, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 181

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2014

Independent Evaluation Office

*181. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) undertakes objective evaluation of various flagships programmes, schemes etc. and if so, the details of studies undertaken during the last three years;

(b) the structure of IEO and the extent of autonomy accorded to it to enable an impartial assessment of the public programme; and

(c) whether IEO is permitted to engage the services of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the assessment exercise and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *181 (1st POSITION) REGARDING INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE (IEO) BY SHRI M.B. RAJESH ON 05th DECEMBER, 2014.

(a) Yes, Sir. The Notification for establishement of Independent Evaluation Officer (IEO) was issued by the Government on 14th July, 2011, The Director General of IEO jointed on 07th August, 2013 and occupied office till 29th August, 2014 and the post is currently vacant. Evaluation of no scheme has yet been completed by IEO. The position is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Nature	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	Flagship	Tendering process in progress.
2.	Impact analysis of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality	Flagship	Tendering process completed. Approval of competent authority for outsourcing the evaluation is awaited.

1	2	3	4
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	Flagship	Evaluation framework and terms of reference for this evaluation are being prepared.
4.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Non-flagship	Tendering process completed Approval of competent authority for outsourcing the evaluation is awaited.
5.	PDS:		
	Component 1	Non-flagship	It is being carried out in-house.
	Component 2		Tendering process completed. Approval of competent authority for outsourcing the evaluation is awaited.
	Component 3		Tendering process in progress.
	Component 4		Yet to commence.

(b) IEO is an attached office of the Planning Commission for budgetary purposes. All day to day financial powers are exercised by IEO independent of the Planning Commission. The functional (evaluation) activities are to be guided and prioritized by Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The IEO is expected to function at arm's length from Government and has full functional autonomy. IEO has a Governing Board chaired by the Deputy Chiarman, Planning Commission, and it is guided by the DEAC which as an apex body to guide and prioritize the areas of research and methodologies adopted by IEO. IEO is headed by a Director General equivalent to the rank of Minister of State helped by 4 Directors of Additional Secretary rank to act as domain experts. They include one Economist, two Public Policy experts and one official with Statistic/Econometrics background. With the help of 4 Research Coordinators (Director level) and 8 Young Professional they carry out relevant research; finalize evaluation framewrok; monitor and guide the evaluation exercises, prepare evaluation reports, etc. The logistic side in IEO is looked after by the Joint Secretary (Administration & Finance) with the help of a Director, an Under Secretary and 3 Assistants.

(c) The EIO is permitted to engage the services of leading social science research or other knowledge institutions to evaluate the impact of flagship programmes. The IEO will prepare the evaluation framework. The actual evaluation is outsourced to the leading social science research/other knowledge institutions who are well known in the evaluation activities.

APPENDIX V

MEMORANDUM NO. 131

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4009 dated 06.08.2014 regarding "Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System".

On 06 August, 2014 Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan, M.P. addressed an Unsttarred Question No. 4009 to the Prime Minister's Office. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Prime Minister's Office within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Prime Minister's Office *vide* O.M. No. H-11021/2/2014-PMD dated 21 September, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the subject of this assurance, i.e. achievement reports of the Ministries/ Departments against Results-Framework Document (RFD) 2013-14 as prepared under Performance Monitoring Evaluation System (PMES) have no likelihood of reaching any finality as the mechanisms called Results-Framework Document has since been discontinued and the PMES system itself is under review. Therefore, no useful purpose will be served by review of RFD achievement result of Ministries/Department for the year 2013-14 at this stage. Committee on Government Assurances is therefore, requested to kindly drop this assurance as there is no reasonable scope to fulfill the same in view of the circumstances mentioned above."

4. In view of the above, the Prime Minister's Office, with the approval of the Minister of State (PMO), have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PRIME MINISTER OFFICE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4009

ANSWERED ON 06.08.2014

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System

4009. MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has approved a "Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System" to monitor the performance of Ministries/Department during each financial year;

(b) if so, the salient features of the evaluation system;

(c) the composition, tenure and terms of reference made to the Committee monitoring the performance; and

(d) the progress reports of each Ministry; if any in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) At the beginning of a financial year, the participating Ministries/ Departments prepare a list of the objectives, targets and actions proposed during the financial year. At the end of the year, the Ministries/Departments review and list their achievements.

(c) The Committee comprises Cabinet Secretary, Finance Secretary, Expenditure Secretary, Secretary, Planning Commission, Secretary Performance Management and Secretary of the Department concerned. Specific tenure has not been prescribed for this Committee. The terms of reference of the Committee include, *inter-alia,* approving the objectives targets and actions proposed by the Department for the financial year and monitoring the performance of the Department in respect of these items.

(d) The reports of the Ministries have not been finalized for the year 2013-14.

APPENDIX VI

MEMORANDUM NO. 132

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2411 dated 08.12.2014 regarding "National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme".

On 08 December, 2014 Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shri Sanjay Dhotre, Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil and Shri K. Parasuraman, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2411 to the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises within three months from the date of reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises *vide* O.M. No. F. No. 15(G)/ME(Pt. I)/PQ-2011-12 dated 03 March, 2015 has requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the objective of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is to develop global competitiveness among Indian MSMEs through various schemes undertaken by O/o DC (MSME). All the schemes under NMCP are "Ongoing". This NMCP Programme started from 11th Plan is being implemented in the 12th Plan and is continuing. The fund allocation expenditure, target achievement under this scheme are reviewed by this Ministry from time to time. Since, this is an "Ongoing" programme and achievements under these schemes are reviewed time to time, this may not be treated as "Assurance". It is accordingly requested kindly to drop the "Assurance"."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2411

ANSWERED ON 08.12.2014

National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme

2411. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:
SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the aims, objectives and components of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness programme;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the aims and objectives of the said programme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said programme and other schemes/programmes of the Government have played a vital role to help the micro and medium small enterprises to deal with the problem of stiff competition from the goods imported from China and other neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of micro, small and medium enterprises which have become sick or closed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to revive such sick/closed enterprises and make them globally competent?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The Government has announced formulation of a National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with an aim to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in their endeavour to become competitive. The objective of NMCP is to develop global competitiveness among Indian MSMEs. This programme targets at enhancing the entire value chain of the MSME sector through the following components:

(1) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs;

(2) Promotion of Information & Communication Tools (ICT) in MSME sector;

(3) Technology and Quality upgradation support to MSMEs;

(4) Design Clinics scheme for MSMEs;

(5) Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT);

(6) Marketing Assistance and Technology upgradation Scheme for MSMEs;

(7) National campaign for building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);

(8) Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators;

(9) Bar Code under Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme.

(b) The NMCP programme is still under implementation. Total expenditure of about Rs. 122.00 crore has been made so far, since inception of the programme.

(c) The various programmes of this Ministry in general and NMCP programme in particular are expected to enhance competitiveness of Indian MSMEs to face stiff competition from other countries including China and other neighbouring countries.

(d) As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the scheduled commercial banks, the State-wise position in respect of sick MSMEs in the country at the end of March 2011, March 2012, March 2013 and March 2014 (latest available) is enclosed as Annexure.

(e) Rehabilitation package for the revival of viable sick MSMEs is provided by Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSMEs. The rehabilitation package is determined as per the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time. The latest guidelines were issued by RBI in November 2012, based on the recommendations of the Committee set up by Ministry of MSME to examine the definition of sickness and the procedure for assessing the viability of sick MSMEs. The guidelines, *inter alia,* provide for:

(i) Early detection of sickness;

(ii) A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSMEs; and

(iii) A non-discretionary one time settlement scheme for the MSME sector.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (D) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2411 FOR ANSWER ON 18.12.2014

State-wise Sick Small Enterprises

States/Union Territories	Total Sick Units			
	March 2011	March 2012	March 2013	March 2014
1	2	3	4	5
A. & N. Islands	8	0	68	98
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	12231	41845
Arunachal Pradesh	109	0	74	157
Assam	506	3	1292	5325
Bihar	4872	17	5652	16146
Jharkhand	1476	78	5017	8211
Manipur	23	1	148	353
Meghalaya	276	0	69	158
Mizoram	7	0	159	48
Nagaland	23	0	147	453
Orissa	4967	22	11751	18267
Sikkim	21	0	63	197
Tripura	13	0	16	2166
West Bengal	7904	113	11243	22838
Chandigarh	147	0	624	1324
Delhi	4250	76	2702	4430
Haryana	344	47	3327	9280
Himachal Pradesh	575	5	1934	2224
J & K	1631	12	1321	2186
Punjab	1478	267	3715	6550
Rajasthan	1743	15	20336	27665
Uttar Pradesh	4674	105	19049	63268
Uttaranchal	362	3	4568	15780
Chhattisgarh	1052	7	2988	4806

1	2	3	4	5
D & N Haveli	0	0	22	87
Daman & Diu	0	0	25	12
Goa	155	13	194	1352
Gujarat	4321	107	20452	48055
Madhya Pradesh	8124	44	11254	17642
Maharashtra	8815	175	32200	43000
Andhra Pradesh	11305	33	12231	41845
Karnataka	7034	50	16	34131
Kerala	5363	34	15627	21786
Pondicherry	1457	0	188	1904
Tamil Nadu	7106	495	23373	43743

APPENDIX VII

MEMORANDUM NO. 133

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Special Mention dated 07.05.2015 regarding "Food Park in Amethi (by the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh) at page No. 297".

On 07 May, 2015 Shri Rahul Gandhi, M.P., during Special Mention raised the following matter:—

> "Hon'ble member *inter-alia* asked, Madam I would like to talk about the Food park being constructed in Amethi. A few years ago, I was on a visit of Uttar Pradesh. There, a farmer came to me and asked to make him understand one thing. He said, Sir, we sell potatoes at 2 Rs. per kg. But, when our children go to buy chips, it costs 10 Rs. a pack and there is only one potato in that. He asked me what magic is going on? I asked those farmers, according to them what could be the reasons for this.
>
> ******
>
> I would like to submit here just one thing that this Food Park will bring a great change in the lives of the farmers in Amethi. They will get money and will be benefitted by this. You please don't cancel this Food Park.
>
> In reply the Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajnath Singh) stated as followed:—
>
> "The Hon'ble Minister said, I would just like to say that the Hon'ble member has raised this issue in the House and I will definitely look into the matter to find out the facts.
>
> ****
>
> If you have said, I will look into the matter. I will personally inform you about this."

2. The reply to the Special Mention was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry within three months from the date of reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of F.P.I. *vide* O.M. No. F. No. 13011/7/2015-MFP dated October, 2015 had requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "The matter, raised by the Hon'ble Member relates to the cancellation of Shaktiman Mega Food Park. A *suo-motto* statement on the matter has already been laid on the Table of the House (Lok Sabha) by the Hon'ble Minister, Food Processing Industries on 12.05.2015. As the above statement on the matter raised has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha,

Lok Sabha Secretariat (Committee on Government Assurances) is requested that the above matter raised by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Rahul Gandhi may not be treated as an Assurance and be dropped."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Ministry in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

APPENDIX VIII

MEMORANDUM NO. 135

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5248 dated 24.04.2015 regarding "Corporate Bankruptcy Laws".

On 24 April, 2015 Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. P. Venugopal, Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan, Shri Rahul Shewale, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 5248 to the Minister of Finance. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Finance within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) *vide* O.M. No. H.11016/3/2015-FSLRC dated 09.09.2015 and H. 11016/3/2015-FSLRC dated 1st October, 2015 have requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the answer to the above Question was only a statement of facts about the constitution of the Committee and its mandate. Likely date of submission of the Report of the Committee was also indicated in the reply. Thus, statement of facts may not be construed and treated as an Assurance. The Lok Sabha Secretariat is requested to place the matter before the Committee on Government Assurances to reconsider."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Finance, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5248

ANSWERED ON 24.04.2015

Corporate Bankruptcy Laws

5248. SHRI SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:
DR. PONNUSAMY VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to frame bankruptcy laws to enable entrepreneurs to close down unviable business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) & (b) Yes Madam, the Government set up a Committee on 22.8.2014 for providing an entrepreneur friendly legal bankruptcy framework for India. The mandate of the Committee is to study the corporate bankruptcy legal framework in India including preventive measures for early detection and resolution of financial distress, enabling entrepreneurs to close down unviable business, and liquidation procedure for all companies.

(c) & (d) the Committee submitted an Interim Report on 5th February, 2015 and has dealt with provisions relating to 'revival/rescue and rehabilitation of sick companies' and 'winding up/liquidation of companies'. The recommendations of the Interim Report *inter alia* include:—

Providing for a simple liquidity based test for initiating rescue proceeding;

Allowing unsecured creditors of a certain value of unsecured debt to initiate rescue proceedings; reducing timelines and streamline the process of assessing the viability of a business;

Providing for involvement of secured creditors in the appointment of the company administrator; provision for raising 'rescue finance' and granting super-priority to such financers;

Strengthening the framework for insolvency practitioners; and

Amending certain provisions relating to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) for operationalisation of NCLT.

As per the terms of reference of the Committee, the time fixed for submitting the final report is February, 2016.

APPENDIX IX

MEMORANDUM NO. 136

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4972 dated 13.08.2014 regarding "Cases Pending with CIC".

On 13 August, 2014 Shri Anantkumar Hegde and Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 4972 to the Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training). The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) *vide* O.M. No. 2/13/2014-IR dated 01 October, 2014 have requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That in part (a) & (b) of the reply, only factual information was provided regarding pendency with Central Information Commission. There was no Assurance of any kind by the Government. Regarding part (e), it was informed that appointment to the various posts by the Commission is an ongoing process. If made an Assurance, it would lead to perpetual unfulfillment of Assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4972

ANSWERED ON 13.08.2014

Cases Pending with CIC

4972. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are lying pending with the Central Information Commission (CIC) as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the number of commissioners have been increased in the CIC in comparison to the year 2011;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the average number of cases decided by them annually; and

(e) whether such number of pending cases are likely to affect the administrative system adversely and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government for efficient disposal of pending cases in CIC and SICs?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH)

(a) & (b): As on 30.07.2014, the total number of RTI applications pending in the Central Information Commission is 174. Besides this, as on 31.07.2014, 27335 appeals and complaints are pending in the Commission. State-wise data is not centrally maintained.

(c) & (d): During the year 2011 there were five Information Commissioners (ICs) apart from one Chief Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission (CIC). At present, there are Seven Information Commissioners apart from one Chief Information Commissioner.

The average annual disposal by the ICs/CIC in the Central Information Commission during the last three years is as under:

Year	Average Annual Disposal by individual ICs/CIC
2010-11	2675
2011-12	3852
2012-13	2889

(e): The Central Information Commission has been granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for all the 14 categories of posts in the Central Information Commission. The Commission is in the process of making appointment to the various posts. In addition to the above, Government has appointed five more Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission *w.e.f.* 22nd November, 2013. The Government has also taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/ dispose of first appeal effectively.

APPENDIX X

MEMORANDUM NO. 137

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 165 dated 09 March, 2010 regarding "*Ex-Gratia* for CPF Personnel."

On 09 March, 2010 Shri Harishchandra Chavan, M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 165 to the Minister of Home Affairs. The contents of the question along with the reply of the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs are as given in Annexure.

2. During discussion Shri Harishchandra Chavan, M.P. raised the following supplementary question:—

> "Whether the payment of *ex-gratia* compensation has been made to the kins of those jawans/personnel of the central para-military forces who were killed or injured in action. I had raised such a question."

In the reply to the question raised by me, it has been stated that "Yes, a compensation at the rate of rupees 15 lac is given to the kins of the personnel who are killed in action. But, till date, the kins of a number of jawans have not been given any compensation, the Government has admitted that petrol pumps or gas agency would be allotted to the kins of each of the jawans and personnel. Through you, I would like to know as to whether the Government is going to allot them these all."

3. In reply to the above supplementary question, the Minister of Home Affairs (Shri P. Chidambaram) Stated as follows:—

> "Madam, there are 15 cases in which we are unable to disburse the compensation because the next of kin are before the court and they have to claim succession certificates in the court.....We are waiting for the succession certificates. As soon as the succession certificates come, we will disburse the amount..... The remaining 12 cases are cases which have occurred after 23.11.2009 that is in the last three-and-a-half months. These cases are being processed and we are making every effort to expeditiously process these cases."

4. The reply to the supplementary question was treated as as Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs within three months of the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented. The Ministry sought extension of time upto 09 December, 2012 to fulfill the Assurance.

5. The Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* O.M. No. 11017/07/2010 R&W dated 24 December, 2010 requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That out of 27 cases, 16 cases have been settled and at present only 11 cases of CRPF are pending. These 11 pending cases are *subjudice* in the

various courts for issue of Succession Certificate and beyond the control of CRPF/MHA to release compensation to the NOKS at this stage. However, the *ex-gratia* compensation in these cases would be paid as soon as decision is made by the Hon'ble Court in each case.

Therefore, it was requested that this pending Assurance may be dropped from the list of pending Assurances.

6. The above request of the Ministry was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 21 July, 2011 and it was decided not to drop the Assurance. Accordingly, the Committee presented their 17th Report (15th Lok Sabha) to the House on 30 August, 2011 *inter alia* recommending that the Ministry should impress upon the next of kin of the victims to settle the issue amicably at the earliest so that *ex-gratia* compensation in these cases be paid. The Committee also desired that the matter be pursued vigorously and the Assurance implemented at the earliest.

7. The Ministry of Home Affars *vide* their O.M. No. 11017/07/2010-R&W dated 12 December, 2011 have again requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

"That out of 27 cases, 21 cases have been settled and at present only 06 cases of CRPF are pending. These 06 pending cases are *subjudice* in the various courts for issue of Succession Certificate and beyond the control of CRPF/MHA to release compensation to the NOKS at this stage. However, the *ex-gratia* compensation in these cases would be paid as soon as decision is made by the Hon'ble court in each case."

Subsequently, the Ministry *vide* their O.M. of even number dated 01 June, 2015 have once again requested to drop the Assurance on the following ground:—

"That out of 27 cases, 26 cases have been settled and 01 case of CRPF is still pending. This 01 pending case is *subjudice* in the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta against the joint Succession Certificate issued in favour of two joint successors namely Smt. Aloka Murmu and Shrimati Murmu, claiming to be wife of Late HC/GD Shri S.C. Murmu, by the Hon'ble Court of Civil Jude (Junior Division), Jhalgram Distt.—Paschim Midnapur (West Bengal), and it is beyond the control of CRPF/MHA to release compensation to the NOK in this case. The *ex-gratia* compensation in this case would be paid as soon as this case is decided by the Hon'ble Court of Calcutta on the Writ Petition No. 2799(W) of 2012 filed by the brother of deceased Late HC/GD Shri S.C. Murmu. Therefore, it is requested that this pending Assurance may be dropped from the list of pending Assurances being pending for the reason beyond the control of MHA/CRPF."

8. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, have requested to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may re-consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 165

ANSWERED ON 09.03.2010

Ex-Gratia for CPF Personnel

165. SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether *ex-gratia* payments, compensations etc. have been made to the jawans/next of kin belonging to the Central Para-military Force (CPF) personnel killed or injured in action;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases for grant of such *ex-gratia*/package/compensation pending with the Government as on date alongwith the number of such cases taken to court during the said period; and

(d) the time by which the pending cases are likely to be dispossed of?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question Number 165 for 9.3.2010.

(a) Yes, *ex-gratia* compensation @ Rs. 15 lacs is paid to the Next of Kin (NoK) of personnel killed in action. No *ex-gratia* compensation is payable to CPMF personnel injured in action.

(b) As per Government instructions *ex-gratia* provision are as under:—

(a)	Death due to accident while on duty	10 lacs
(b)	Death due to act of violence by terrorist etc.	10 lacs
(c)	Death in action	15 lacs
(d)	Death in natural disasters	15 lacs

(c) & (d) 27 cases of *ex-gratia* compensation are under process with the respective forces out of which 15 cases are pending for want of succession certificate from the court of law. On receipt of the succession certificate from the NOKs, payment will be released immediately. Remaining 12 cases will be settled on completion of procedural formalities as per relevant Government instructions.

(लोक सभा 1137 बजे पुनः समवेत हुई)

(अध्यक्ष महोदया पीठासीन हुईं)

....(व्यवधान)

1138 बजे

(इस समय श्री घनश्याम अनुरागी और कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्य आकर पटल के निकट फर्श पर खड़े हो गए।)

(प्रश्न 165)

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र चव्हाण (दिंडोरी): अध्यक्ष महोदया, क्या कार्यवाही में मारे गए अथवा घायल हुए केन्द्रीय अर्ध सैनिक बलों के जवानों/कार्मिकों के निकट संबंधियों को अनुग्रह राशि, मुआवजे आदि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है, मैंने ऐसा सवाल किया था.....**(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदया: आप जल्दी से प्रश्न पूछिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र चव्हाण (दिंडोरी): महोदया, मैंने जो सवाल किया था उसके उत्तर में दिया गया है–जी, हां, कार्रवाई में मारे जाने वाले कार्मिकों के नजदीकी रिश्तेदार को 15 लाख रुपये की दर से मुआवजा दिया जाता है। लेकिन, आज तक बहुत सारे जवानों के संबंधियों को पैसा नहीं दिया गया। सरकार ने यह कबूल किया था कि हर जवान एवं कर्मियों के संबंधियों को पेट्रोल पंप और गैस एजेंसी दी जाएगी। मै आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उनको यह सब देने वाली है? **...(व्यवधान)**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, there are 15 cases in which we are unable to disburse the compensation because the next of kin are before the court and they have to claim succession certificates in the court. ....(Interruptions) We are waiting for the succession certificates. As soon as the succession certificates come, we will disburse the amount. ...(Interruptions) The remaining 12 cases are cases which have occurred after 23.11.2009, that is in the last three and-a-half months. These cases are being processed and we are making every effort to expeditiously process these cases.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

1140 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

APPENDIX XI

MEMORANDUM NO. 138

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Supplementary to Starred Question No. 125 dated 04 March, 2015 by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, MP regarding "PPP for Infrastructure Development".

On 04 March, 2015 Shri Nimmala Kristappa, M.P. addresed a Starred Question No. 125 to the Minister of Urban Development. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is given in the Annexure.

2. During the discussion Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, M.P., raised the following Supplementary to Starred Question No. 125 dated 04 March, 2015 to the Minister of Urban Development:—

> "Hon'ble Member *inter alia* asked:—through your medium, I would like to ask that whether there has been any observation earlier also on their technique beside allocating the funds for these schemes. There is no underpass and buses also ply in between that. Atleast ten reports have been reported in Bhopal where people have died in large number due to accidents. Would the Hon'ble Minister please consider on its technical approval before allocating funds. Whether the Government proposes to make any amendment in the schemes which are causes of deaths."

3. In reply, the Minister of Urban Development (Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu) stated as follows:—

"It is a specific question. Let the Hon. Member write to me. I will get it examined and inform him."

4. The above reply was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. The Ministry of Urban Development *vide* O.M. No. 20014/1/2015 dated 26 November, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "In this connection Hon'ble M.P., Shri Prahlad Singh Patel was requested to make a reference to this Ministry on 29th April, 2015 followed by reminders on 15th June, 2015, 22nd July, 2015, 18th August, 2015 and 21st September, 2015. However, no reference has been received so far from the Hon'ble M.P. In view of the above, with the approval of the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development and HUPA, Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha Secretariat has been requested to drop the aforesaid Assurance *vide* this Ministry's OM of even number dated 5th November, 2015. However, no confirmation has been received so far in respect of dropping of the Assurance.

"6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Urban Development have requested to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

New Delhi;
Dated: 15/06/2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 125

TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.03.2015

PPP for Infrastructure Development

125*. SHRI NIMMALA KRISTAPPA:

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for infrastructure development in the urban sector along with the nature of infrastructure development involved therein, State-wise;

(b) the details of the Foreign Direct Investmnet (FDI) inflow for urban infrastructure development during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed/monitored the implementation of PPP; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SH. M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) (a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 125 TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.03.2015 REGARDING PPP FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

(a) A list of ongoing Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for infrastructure development in Urban sector along with the nature of infrastructure is placed at Annexure-1.

(b) List of urban infrastructure development projects in which Foreign Direct Investment was permitted in last 3 years and the current year is placed at Annexure-2.

(c) & (d) Yes, Madam. The PPP projects developed under Ministry of Urban Development are monitored from time-to-time by Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee. The list of completed projects under PPP is placed at Annexure-3.

ANNEXURE 1

Statement in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 125 for 4.3.2015 regarding 'PPP for infrastructure development'

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 Kms.) and Audh-Rawet Road (14.5 Kms.) Total (23 Kms.)	Mass Rapid Transport System	312.14
2.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	Water Supply	144.64
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Solid Waste Mangement of Shimla	Solid Waste Management	16.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	Soild Waste Management	43.24
5.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune City-48.77 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	476.62
6.	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	Solid Waste Management	27.83
7.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport System (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, (2008)-36.00 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	434.22
8.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	Solid Waste Management	8.67
9.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)-PCMC-7.08 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	206.82
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	30.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 Km. long)	Mass Rapid Transport System	274.44
12.	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	Solid Waste Management	25.81
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	Solid Waste Management	30.84
14.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation-30.50 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	469.31
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including Tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor-45.20 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	451.70
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Solid Waste Management	42.92
17.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management	116.72
18.	West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	Solid Waste Management	43.57
19.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	178.79
20.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	Solid Waste Management	44.21
21.	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat 29.90 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	469.02
22.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS (Package-IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur-39.45 Km. (for all 3 Projects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	260.36
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N. PuramRoad (vi) Loop Road-15.18 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	151.00

24.	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	Solid Waste	35.17
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management for Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	48.68
26.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	Other Urban Transport	6.51
27.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalevadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC-11.20 Km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	219.20
28.	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns-Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur	Solid Waste Management	11.56
29.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management	24.56
30.	Nagaland	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi-level Parking Project at Kohima	Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis	50.42
31.	Kerala	Kochi	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	Solid Waste Management	88.12
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme	Solid Waste Management	58.05
33.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	51.39
34.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	Water Supply	387.86
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city	Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis	56.00
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	22.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	24.60
38.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	Solid Waste Management	16.72
39.	Bihar	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	Solid Waste Management	36.95
40.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	55.86
41.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement, upgradation & strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) *via* Maya bazar in Durgapur	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	77.82
42.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between Jinzira Bazzar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road	Road/Flyovers/ RoB	255.73
43.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management for Rajkot	Solid Waste Management	41.73
44.	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi	High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station to Dwarka Sector-21 *via* IGI (Indira Gandhi International) Airport, Length 19.2 km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	3586.00
45.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Metro Road Project, Length 71.16 km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	14132.00
46.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mumbai Metro Line 1, Length 11.40 km.	Mass Rapid Transport System	2356.00
			GRAND TOTAL		25,902.84

ANNEXURE 2

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 125 FOR 4.3.2015 REGARDING 'PPP FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT'

STATEMENT ON FINANCIAL YEAR-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOWS FROM APRIL, 2011 TO DECEMBER, 2014

Sector Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2011-12 Apr.-Mar.		2012-13 Apr.-Mar.		2013-14 Apr.-Mar.		2014-15 Apr.-Dec.		Total	
			FDI in Rs. Crores	FDI in US$ million	FDI in Rs. Crores	FDI in US$ million	FDI in Rs. Crores	FDI In US$ million	FDI in Rs. Crores	FDI in US$ million	FDI in Rs. Crores	FDI in US$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	6,20.31	13.11	4,56.52	84.09	1,14.75	19.64	1,26.92	21.08	13,18.50	255.93
2.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,37.17	50.63	1,55.39	28.74	8,21.51	130.44	6,19.91	101.86	18,33.98	311.67
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	3,37.46	71.82	8,51.56	155.94	2,55.78	43.06	3,46.42	56.96	17,91.23	327.77
5.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	2,17.32	45.71	5.80	1.07	86.69	14.63	2,12.67	35.14	5,22.48	96.55
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	63.97	14.25	75.00	13.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,39.00	27.97
7.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & DIU	29,90.93	630.04	23,92.86	436.67	9,88.74	164.09	16,72.37	278.48	80,44.91	1,509.28
8.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	3.50	0.69	26.94	4.91	4.10	0.67	6.50	1.08	41.04	7.35
9.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0.54	0.12	11.42	2.12	1.09	0.18	4.68	0.79	17.73	3.20
10.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	6,52.13	129.06	7,65.63	142.24	12,96.57	215.04	3,33.23	55.63	30,47.55	541.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.21	3.13	19.21	3.13
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6,11.23	137.16	5,36.38	97.92	4,85.44	78.46	0.13	0.02	1633.18	313.56
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	45.38	9.59	23.78	4.47	1.00	0.16	4.00	0.67	74.15	14.90
14.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	68,89.97	1,411.12	15,66.39	290.38	32,19.48	520.74	8,85.60	146.42	125,61.44	2,368.66
15.	Panaji	Goa	0.94	0.19	3.47	0.65	0.35	0.06	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.90
16.	Region Not Indicated	Region not Indicated	25,65.09	509.27	376.67	69.56	2,32.86	38.87	31.90	5.36	3206.52	623.07
	Grand Total		15236.03	3,140.78	72,47.80	1,332.49	75,08.36	1,226.05	42,63.53	706.62	34,255.72	6,405.94

ANNEXURE 3

Statement in reply to parts (c) & (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 125 for 4.3.2015 regarding 'PPP for infrastructure development'

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	Solid Waste Management	11.94
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System—Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	Mass Rapid Transport System	87.60
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System—**46 Km.**	Mass Rapid Transport System	405.72
4.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)—**29.00 Km.**	Mass Rapid Transport System	110.00
5.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	Solid Waste Management	52.50
6.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	Solid Waste Management	30.99
7.	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	Solid Waste Management	73.52
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	Water Supply	14.18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System—PILOT PROJECT—**11.65 Km.**	Mass Rapid Transport System	98.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	Solid Waste Management	54.30
11.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot Project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 17.00 Km.)	Mass Rapid Transport System	103.14
12.	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management—Pimpri—Chinchwad	Solid Waste Management	70.45
13.	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	Mass Rapid Transport System	36.49
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	Solid Waste Management	13.20
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road—**39.45 Km** (for all 3 projects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	75.19
16.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	Solid Waste Management	36.48
17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	Sewerage	31.48
18.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management	96.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	Solid Waste Management	74.29
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Solid Waste Management	56.24
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Solid Waste Management	9.92

22.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	Solid Waste Management	56.59
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	Water Supply	26.07
24.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	Sewerage	34.07
			Sub Total (Completed)		1,659.32

(Q. 125)

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल (दमोह): अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं।

मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और इन्दौर, इन दोनों जगहों पर पैसा दिया गया है। भोपाल में जो बस की लेन बनायी गयी है, वह 42 किलोमीटर है। उसमें बेतहाशा एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं। इन्दौर में तो अभी उस पर काम शुरू हो रहा है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि क्या इन योजनाओं में पैसा देने के साथ-साथ उनकी तकनीक के बारे में भी पहले से कोई ऑब्ज़र्वेशन होता है? उसमें कोई अन्डरपास नहीं है और उसके बीच में ही बसें चलती हैं। भोपाल में ऐसी लगभग दस रिपोर्ट्स आई होंगी जहां बड़ी मात्रा में एक्सीडेंट्स के कारण लोगों की मौत हुई है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इसमें पैसा देने के पहले इसके एक तकनीकी एप्रूवल के बारे में विचार करेंगे? ऐसी योजनाएं, जो दुर्घटना का कारण बन रहीं हैं, क्या उनमें कोई संशोधन करने का विचार सरकार का है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam Speaker, it is a specific question. Let the hon. Member write to me. I will get it examined and inform him. In general what he has asked is, before releasing money whether any technical feasibility study is conducted. That is the practice. Without conducting feasibility study and technical report, we cannot sanction any scheme. If the hon. Member writes to me about this particular case, then definitely I will get it examined and inform him.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (SILCHAR): Madam Speaker, I fully appreciate that private sector investment is absolutely necessary for building infrastructure because Government resources are sometimes not sufficient. From the data, as has been given by the hon. Minister, there is no FDI in the State of Assam, and only PPP project is there in the capital, Guwahati. After the 74th Constitutional amendment, Urban Local Bodies are Urban Local Self-Governments. Therefore, the Urban Local Bodies have some amount of autonomy.

To attract private investment at the municipal level, is there any role, which is independent of the State Government, to be played by the Urban Local Bodies? What is the method? I would like the hon. Minister to explain this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, with regard to Public-Private Partnership or even with regard to FDI also, the Urban Local Body has to, first of all, prepare a Project Report. Then, the State Government also examines the Project Report. If it is a Public-Private Partnership, there has to be some Government sanctioning or Government support. If tomorrow something goes wrong, then the Government has to extend its support. Otherwise, private people will not come. But, at the same time, the spirit of the hon. Member's question is regarding the role of the Urban Local Body. The Urban Local Body has to play the main role. Preparation of Plan has to be done by the Urban Local Body. It has to be vetted by the competent Technical Committee, then the State also endorses it and then the

Centre supports that programme. But the issue is that, as I have explained earlier in my response to the earlier question, not only willingness but also preparedness of the Urban Local Body is very important. Then only private people will be convinced to put their money. The point is as to how they get back their money. That is also one of the concerns.

PPP projects related to community toilets are to be done by the Urban Local Bodies only. As far as that is concerned, it is within our right. We have given that power to the Urban Local Bodies. If they prepare a Plan, then we sanction money, and they can be executed under their supervision only.

श्री राघव लखनपाल (सहारनपुर): महोदया, हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के सेकेंड और थर्ड टीयर शहरों में अनाधिकृत कालोनियां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र सहारनपुर नगर में ही 65 प्रतिशत से अधिक कालोनियां अनाधिकृत हैं। ऐसी कालोनियों में न तो विकास प्राधिकरण काम करता है, न ही नगर निगम कोई काम करने में समर्थता जताता है और न ही सांसद निधि या विधायक निधि से कोई कार्य हो सकते हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि ऐसी अनाधिकृत कालोनियों में विकास करवाने हेतु सरकार की क्या कोई विशेष योजना है या तैयार की जाएगी और सरकार क्या इसमें पी॰पी॰पी॰ मॉडल या एफ॰डी॰आई॰ के माध्यम से कार्य करवाने पर विचार करेगी?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam Speaker, the problem is that the Panchayat is also looking towards Delhi; the Municipality is also looking towards Delhi; and the State Governments are also looking towards Delhi. We want to decentralize; and then we want the Urban Local Body or the Rural Local Body to take an active part in implementing schemes.

Secondly, with regard to unauthorized colonies, regularization of unauthorized colonies or redevelopment of those colonies is the basic work of the State Government because the Centre cannot intervene due to land being a State Subject.

So, if a specific proposal comes for some Central support, that would be considered. In Delhi why the Government is involved is, Delhi is the National Capital Region and also, some of the agencies like Delhi Development Authority are under the direct control of the Central Government. That being the case, we take interest. Otherwise, this has to be taken care of by the respective State Governments.

Madam, I have sympathy for his problem in Saharanpur but at the same time, I cannot directly deal with that.

APPENDIX XII

MEMORANDUM NO. 139

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurances given in replies to:—

(i) Unstarred Question No. 1516 dated 13 December, 2013 regarding "Criteria for Central Assistance." (Annexure-I).

(ii) Unstarred Question No. 2676 dated 07 February, 2014 regarding "Relaxation of Norms for Grant of Special Status to States." (Annexure-II).

(iii) Special Mention dated 20 February, 2014 regarding "Shri Raghuram Rajan Committee Report." (Annexure-III).

(vi) Unstarred Question No. 4518 dated 21 February, 2014 regarding "Committee on Backwardness of States." (Annexure-IV).

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The above mentioned Questions were asked by various M.Ps. to the Minister of Finance. The contents of the questions along with the replies of the Ministers are as given in Annexures (I and IV).

2. The replies to the Questions were treated as Assurances and required to be implemented by the Ministry within three months from the date of the reply. Subsequently, the Assurances were transferred to NITI Aayog on 17 June, 2015 but Assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. NITI Aayog *vide* O.M. No. 12/01/2015-FR dated 21 October, 2015 have requested to drop the Assurances on the following grounds:—

"That all these Questions related to implementation of recommendation of Committee to Review the Criteria of Backwardness headed by Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan. The report was submitted to the then Hon'ble Finance Minister by the Committee in September, 2013. The major recommendations of the Committee were:—

(i) The framework outlined in this report be used to allocate some of the development funds that are allocated by the Centre to the State.

(ii) The proposed underdevelopment index be updated on a quinquennial basis and performance be measured relative to the last update.

(iii) The index and the allocation formula be re-examined after 10 years and revisions proposed based on experience.

(iv) The "least developed" States, as identified by the index, be eligible for other forms of Central support that the Central Government may deem necessary to enhance the process of development.

(v) The approach recommended in this report is not intended to replace all

existing methodologies, but should be thought of as one that will channel some fund allocations based on need and performance. Other methodologies may serve different purposes and should be used in parallel to allocate other funds.

(vi) In this regard, it is to be stated that the aim of the Committee was to come up with a Backwardness Index that could help guide decisions about resource flows from the Centre to the States. However, this recommendation has since been rendered redundant as the 14th Finance Commission has come up with a uniform formula for horizontal devolution to all States. 14th FC recommendations have been accepted by the Union Government and ATR placed in both Houses in 2015. It has also been subsumed by the decision to reduce discretionary transfers under Central Assistance to State & UT Plans (CASP) in the Union Budget 2015-16 and discontinue Block Grants under Plan like NCA, SCA, SPA, etc. Thus, the recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee have been duly factored into the decision to accept the 14th FC recommendations to the extent required and reflected in the provisions of the Union Budget 2015-16. Accordingly, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs may kindly drop the aforementioned Assurances arising out of recommendations of the Committee to Review the Criteria of backwardness headed by Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan."

4. In view of the above, NITI Aayog, with the approval of Minister of State for Planning, have requested to drop the above Assurances.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1516

ANSWERED ON 13.12.2013

Criteria for Central Assistance

†1516. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a Committee to look into the financial condition of States and prescribe criteria for providing them central Assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the main recommendations made by the Committee and the follow up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which the said Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) & (b) The Government had constituted a Committee for evolving a composite development index of States, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan. The terms of reference of the Committee included:—

(i) To suggest methods for identifying backward States on the basis of measures such as the distance of the State from the national average on a variety of criteria such as per capita income and other indicators of human development.

(ii) To suggest any other method or criteria to determine the backwardness of States.

(iii) To suggest the weightage to be given to each criterion;

(iv) To recommend how the suggested criteria may be reflected in future planning and devolution of funds from the Central Government to the States.

(v) To suggest ways in which the absorptive capacity of States for funds and their ability to use the funds to improve well-being can be assessed and used to influence devolution to incentivise performance.

(c) The Committee submitted its Report in September, 2013.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee are as following:

(i) The framework outlined in the Report be used to allocate some of the development funds that are allocated by the Centre to the States.

(ii) The proposed underdevelopment index be updated on a quinquennial basis and performance be measured relative to the last update.

(iii) The index and the allocation formula be re-examined after 10 years and revisions proposed based on experience.

(iv) "Least developed" States, as identified by the index, be eligible for other forms of Central support that the Central Government may deem necessary to enhance the process of development.

(v) The approach recommended in the Report is not intended to replace all existing methodologies, but should be thought of as one that will channel some fund allocations based on need and performance. Other methodologies may serve different purposes and should be used in parallel to allocate other funds.

The recommendations of the Report are being examined by the Government.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

ANNEXURE II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2676

ANSWERED ON 07.02.2014

Relaxation of Norms for Grant of Special Status to States

†2676. SHRI MANAGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleasure to state:

(a) the per capita income of each State/UT Administration of the country;

(b) whether a high level committee has been set up to relax the existing norms and determining fresh norms after deliberation in the National Development Council to grant special status to States like Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details and present status thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The per capita income of States and Union Territories is given in the following table.

PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT
AT CURRENT PRICES (RUPEES)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68970	78177
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72091	77647
3.	Assam	37250	42036
4.	Bihar	22890	28317
5.	Chhattisgarh	46743	52689
6.	Goa	167838	NA
7.	Gujarat	89668	NA
8.	Haryana	108345	122660
9.	Himachal Pradesh	74694	82611

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	45380	50641
11.	Jharkhand	38258	43384
12.	Karnataka	68423	77015
13.	Kerala	80924	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37994	43864
15.	Maharashtra	95339	107670
16.	Manipur	32865	36290
17.	Meghalaya	53542	60156
18.	Mizoram	54689	NA
19.	Nagaland	56461	59535
20.	Odisha	41896	49489
21.	Punjab	78633	88783
22.	Rajasthan	53735	NA
23.	Sikkim	124791	142625
24.	Tamil Nadu	88697	98550
25.	Tripura	50175	55004
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29785	33269
27.	Uttarakhand	81595	92607
28.	West Bengal	54125	62831
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	85984	89748
30.	Chandigarh	142869	NA
31.	Delhi	173686	201083
32.	Puducherry	102859	122652

Note: UTs namely, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare the estimates of State Domestic Product, therefore their Per Capita income is not available.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments & Central Statistics Office (CSO)

(b) and (c) The Special Category Status to States is considered only by the National Development Council (NDC). No high level Committee was set up to examine the existing norms & determining fresh norms for the purpose of Special Category Status to States. However, an Expert Committee with Dr. Raghuram Rajan as Chairman was constituted to evolve a Composite Development Index of States. The terms of reference of the aforesaid Committee were as under:

(i) To suggest methods for identifying backward States on the basis of measures such as the distance of the State from the national average on a variety of criteria such as per capita income and other indicators of human development;

(ii) To suggest any other method or criteria to determine the backwardness of States;

(iii) To suggest the weightage to be given to each criterion;

(iv) To recommend how the suggested criteria may be reflected in future planning and devolution of funds from the Central Government to the States; and

(v) To suggest ways in which the absorptive capacity of States for funds and their ability to use the funds to improve well-being can be assessed and used to influence devolution to incentivise performance.

The Report of the Raghuram Rajan Committee has been submitted in September, 2013. The Report is under the examination of the Government.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, can I respond over the issue of Bihar?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am only responding to the issues raised relating to the Raghuram Rajan Committee Report. I will make a very brief response to that. You will recall that the Raghuram Rajan Committee was appointed pursuant to my Budget Speech of last year. It was our Government's decision to appoint such a Committee to identify States which are far from the average of India. States on several parameters are far away from the average of India. Therefore, we said that we should identify those States and work-out a mechanism by which those States can be helped. Let me make it clear that Report and the reasons for constituting that Committee had no reference to any particular State. ...*(Interruptions).* Therefore, a number of States are removed from the average. Therefore, we wanted to identify which those States are and find out a mechanism by which those States can be helped. The Raghuram Rajan Committee had a wide representation. They identified some parameters, using which, the States can be identified and they rank the States. Based on that rank, we have circulated that Report to all concerned. The Report is at the active consideration.

The second part of the Report says that a part of the Finance Commission recommendations, which is a Constitutional body, apart from the Planning Commission devolution of funds, there are other funds and the devolution of those funds, the distribution of those funds, could be done under the pattern or under the norms suggestions by the Raghuram Rajan Committee. **Those norms have also been circulated to all the Ministries concerned. The Ministries have been asked to give their suggestions and comments. That is also at the active consideration. Let assure this House that it is our intention to help the more backward States of India, and the Report is under active consideration.** ...*(interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record expect what Shri Bhakta Charan Das says.

...(Interruptions)... (Not recorded)

(इस समय श्री अर्जुन राय और कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्य आकर पटल के निकट फर्श पर खड़े हो गए)

श्री भक्त चरण दास (कालाहांडी): सभापति महोदय, मुझे आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। आज सरकार की कैबिनेट ने उड़िया भाषा को क्लासिकल भाषा की मान्यता दी है। उड़ीसा के हमारे पूर्वज कई सालों से यह लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। उत्तकल गौरव मधुसूदन जी के समय से ले कर अभी तक उड़ीसा के लोग चाहते थे कि उड़िया भाषा को क्लासिकल भाषा का दर्जा दिया जाए।

आज मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, यूपीए अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और कैबिनेट को उड़ीसा की जनता की तरफ से धन्यवाद देता हूं। हमारे सभी एमपी साथी खासकर राज्य सभा के खूंटिआ जी ने हम सभी एमपीज़ का इनिशिएट किया था। खूंटिआ जी और हमारे सभी उड़ीसा के माननीय साथियों को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि सभी के इनिशिएशन से भारत सरकार ने उड़िया भाषा को क्लासिकल भाषा का दर्जा दिया है। इसके लिए मैं भारत सरकार के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं।...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here today to express the sense of pride and privilege that the people of Odisha has attained because today, the Union Government, the Cabinet, has accepted Odia as a classical language. ...*(interruptions).* The criteria that have been fixed by the Government are that the language should be around or more than 2,000 years old should have a continuous history; the alphabets must have undergone a modern change; there would be a continuous literary output; and there would be a continuity of the literary stand. ...*(Interruptions)*

ANNEXURE IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4518

ANSWERED ON 21.02.2014

Committee on Backwardness of States

4518. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee set up to evolve a Composite Development Index of States; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon as on date, point-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b): The recommendations of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan, for evolving a Composite Development Index of States are as under:

(i) The framework outlined in the Report be used to allocate some of the development funds that are allocated by the Centre to the States.

(ii) The proposed underdevelopment index be updated on a quinquennial basis and performance be measured relative to the last update.

(iii) The index and the allocation formula be re-examined after 10 years and revisions proposed based on experience.

(iv) "Least developed" States, as identified by the index, be eligible for other forms of Central support that the Central Government may deem necessary to enhance the process of development.

(v) The approach recommended in the Report is not intended to replace all existing methodolgies, but should be thought of as one that will channel

some fund allocations based on need and performance. Other methodologies may serve different purposes and should be used in parallel to allocate other funds.

The recommendations of the Report are under the examination of the Government.

APPENDIX XIII

MEMORANDUM NO. 140

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1592 dated 15 July, 2009 regarding "Trauma Centres along national Highways."

On 15 July, 2009 Shri G.M. Siddeshwara & Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 1592 to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an Assurance by Committee and was required to be implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare within three months from the date of the reply. However, the Assurance is yet to be implemented. The Ministry had sought extension of time upto 30 June, 2011 to fulfill the Assurance.

3. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* O.M. No. H-11016/14/2009-H/MH-III dated 28 June, 2011 had requested to drop the Assurance *Inter alia* on the following grounds:—

> "That during the Annual Plan 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 100 crores (including Rs. 12 crores for North-East region) have been provided. These funds will be released to the Institutions, depending upon the submission of utilization of previous grants as per the provisions of the GFR and based on the progress report for different approved components. These activities are ongoing in nature. In view of above explanation, it may not be possible to definitely identify a date for initiating of functioning of all Trauma Centres. It is, therefore, requested that the Assurance may please be dropped."

4. The above request of the Ministry was not acceded to by the Committee at their sitting held on 26 April, 2012. The Committee accordingly presented its 20th Report *inter alia* recommending that the whole mechanism be streamlined and Trauma Centres along National Highways be set up as out of 113 Government Hospitals for which funds were sanctioned, Trauma Care facilities were partially available/functional in 16 Hospitals only.

5. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* O.M. No. 11016/14/2009-H (MH-III) dated 05 June, 2013 had once again requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That as per the Scheme, the responsibility of Central Government is to provide grant to the indentified States towards construction, equipment and manpower for establishment of trauma care facilities. The funds are released in phases, initially funds are released for construction and on completion of construction & receipt of utilization certificate funds are further released for procurement of equipment. The Ministry is requesting the State Governments

concerned from time to time, for expeditious utilization of funds, submission of UC along with SOE and also to furnish status report in order to release further grants. Two review meetings with the Secretaries/Principal Secretaries Health of the respective states have been convened under Chairmanship of DGHS and they were requested to expedite the construction and procurement of equipment. Further, the designated nodal officers of the Ministry have been visiting the identified hospital at regular intervals to assess the progress made in establishing the trauma care facilities. Despite continuous monitoring, it has been found that the progress of construction to 116 hospitals. Out of these, construction work has been completed in 89 centres and 37 of these have become operational as on 30.04.2013. The work in remaining hospitals is at various stages of progress. During the 12th plan, in order to further strengthen the monitoring mechanism a monitoring cell is proposed to be established at Directorate General Health service. Thus, efforts are continuously being made by the Ministry of Health to make the remaining trauma care centres functional. The scheme will also be confirmed during the 12 Five Year Plan. Hence, the Committee on Government Assurance, Lok Sabha Secretariat is requested to kindly drop this Assurance.

6. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* their O.M. No. H-11016/05-2014-MH-III dated 20 August, 2015 again requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

"That the activities of the Trauma Scheme is an ongoing exercise and the continuation of the Scheme has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Commitee (EFC) for the 12th FYP period. It is stated that during the oral evidence of Secretary (Health) before the Hon'ble Committee, it was requested to drop the Assurance as the activities of the scheme is ongoing in nature. It is further informed that continuation of the scheme has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for the 12th Five Year Plan."

7. In view of the above, the Ministry with the approval of the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare have requested to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may reconsider.

NEW DELHI;

Dated : 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1592

ANSWERED ON 15.07.2009

Trauma Centres Along National Highways

1592. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of road accident victims die for want of immediate medical aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Trauma Centres set up in the country along with the National Highways, State-wise and location-wise;

(d) whether the existing Trauma Centres set up are adequate;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up more Trauma Centres in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the location identified for the purpose; and

(g) the time by which these centres are likely to start functioning?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g): As per the report of Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, during the Calendar Year 2007, 479216 number of accidents were reported; 513340 persons were injured and 114444 died due to road traffic accidents in the country. To address this problem, a revised scheme namely 'Project for establishment of trauma care facilities along National Highways' during the 11th Five Year Plan has been envisaged to develop a network of Trauma centres along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West corridors of the National Highways to help the accident victims. The project envisages the availability of the life support ambulances every 50 km. along with the National Highways. It also provides for three categories of Trauma centres, *viz.,* L-I, L-II and L-III. The trauma care network has been so designed that no trauma victim has to be transferred for more than 50 Km. and a designated trauma centre is available at every 100 Km.

The centres which were provided financial assistance to far for establishment of Trauma Care Centres during the IIIh Five Year Plan is annexed; These centres are under various stages of progress.

List of Trauma Centres sanctioned:

State	Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/Medical Institution
Gujarat	1.	District Hospital, Himmatnagar (L-III)
	2.	General Hospital, Valsad (L-II)
	3.	Govt. Medical College, Surat (L-II)
	4.	Distt. Hospital, Bharuch (L-III)
	5.	Govt. Medical College, Vadodara (L-II)
	6.	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Hospital, Rajkot (L-II)
	7.	General Hospital, Morbi (L-II)
	8.	Civil Hospital, Radhanpur (L-III)
	9.	Sahyog Arogya Hospital, Bachau, Kutchh (L-III)
	10.	General Hospital, Porbundar (L-II)
	11.	CHC, Jetpur (L-III)
Tamil Nadu	12.	Krishnagiri Govt. Hospital, Dharampuri (L-III)
	13.	Govt. Medical College & Civil Hospital, Vellore (L-II)
	14.	Kilpauk Medical College & Hospital, Vellore (L-II)
	15.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Dindigul (L-II)
	16.	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kanyakumari (L-II)
	17.	Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli (L-II)
	18.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Karur (L-III)
	19.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Kovilpatti (L-III)
	20.	Govt. Rajaji Hospital & Medical College, Madurai (L-II)
Andhra Pradesh	21.	Nayadupet Taluk Hospital, Nellore (L-III)
	22.	Medical College, Guntur (L-II)
	23.	Tuni Taluk Hospital East Godavari (L-III)
	24.	Taluk Hospital, Tekkali (L-III)
	25.	Distt. Hospital, Nellore (L-II)
	26.	Distt. Hospital, Ongole (L-III)
	27.	Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam (King George Medical College) (L-II)

State	Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/Medical Institution
	28.	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Adilabad (L-II)
	29.	Area Hospital, Kamareddy (L-III)
	30.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Nizamabad (L-II)
	31.	Government General Hospital, Kurnool (L-II)
	32.	Government General Hospital, Anantapur (L-II)
	33.	Government District Hospital, Mehboobnagar (L-III)
	34.	Community Hospital, Penukonda (L-III)
Karnataka	35.	Tumkur Distt. Hospital, Tumkur (L-III)
	36.	Sira CHC/Taluk Hospital, Sira (L-III)
	37.	Chitradurga Civil Hospital, Chitradurga (L-U)
	38.	Devangere Civil Hospital, Devangere (L-III)
	39.	Haveri Distt. Hospital, Haveri (L-III)
	40.	Belgaum Distt. Hospital, Belgaum (L-III)
	41.	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli (L-II)
	42.	General Hospital, Chickballapur (L-III)
Punjab	43.	District Hospital, Jalandhar (L-II)
Maharashtra	44.	Government Medical College Hospital, Kolhapur (L-II)
	45.	B.J. Medical College, Pune (L-II)
	46.	Satara Distt. Hospital, Satara (L-III)
	47.	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur (L-II)
	48.	Sub-District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha (L-II)
	49.	Sub-District Hospital, Dahanu District, Thane (L-III)
Orissa	50.	District Hospital, Balasore (L-II)
	51.	District Hospital, Bhadrak (L-III)
	52.	District Hospital, Khurda (L-III)
	53.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack (L-I)
Haryana	54.	BSS General Hospital, Panipat (L-III)
Uttar Pradesh	55.	MLN Medical College, Allahabad (L-II)
	56.	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur (L-II)
	57.	District Hospital, Lalitpur (L-II)

State	Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/Medical Institution
	58.	District Hospital, Jalaun (L-III)
	59.	MLB Medical College, Jhansi (L-II)
	60.	Shri Bhimrao Ambedkar Distt. Hospital, Etawah (L-III)
	61.	SN Medical College, Agra (L-II)
	62.	LLR Hospital & GSVM Medical College, Kanpur (L-II)
	63.	District Hospital, Faizabad (L-III)
	64.	District Hospital, Basti (L-III)
	65.	District Hospital, Fatehpur (L-III)
West Bengal	66.	Burdwan Medical College & Hospital, Burdwan (L-II)
	67.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Asansol (L-II)
	68.	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Siliguri (L-II)
	69.	Islampur S.D. Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur (L-III)
Rajasthan	70.	Taluka Hospital, Kotputli (L-III)
	71.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur (L-II)
	72.	JLN Medical College, Ajmer (L-II)
	73.	District Hospital, Bhilwara (L-III)
	74.	RNT Medical College, Udaipur (L-II)
	75.	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur (L-III)
	76.	Govt. Hospital, Sirohi (L-III)
	77.	Govt. Hospital, Baran (L-III)
	78.	Shri Sanwaliya Hospital, Chittorgarh (L-III)
	79.	New Medical College Hospital, Kota (L-II)
Jammu and Kashmir	80.	Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur (L-II)
	81.	Mirza Mohammed Afzalbeg Memorial District Hospital, Anantnag (L-III)
Assam	82.	Medical College & Hospital, Silchar (L-II)
	83.	Civil Hospital, Haflong (L-III)
	84.	Civil Hospital, Diphu (L-III)
	85.	District Hospital, Nagoan (L-II)

State	Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/Medical Institution
	86.	Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati (L-II)
	87.	Civil Hospital, Bongaigoan (L-III)
Bihar	88.	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas (L-III)
	89.	AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya (L-II)
	90.	Sadar Hospital, Kishanganj (L-III)
	91.	Sadar Hospital, Purnia (L-II)
	92.	Sadar Hospital, Madhepura (L-III)
	93.	Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga (L-II)
	94.	S.K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur (L-II)
	95.	Sadar Hospital, Gopalgunj (L-III)
	96.	Sub-Divisional Hospital Jhanjarpur (L-III)

APPENDIX XIV

MEMORANDUM NO. 144

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 975 dated 02.03.2015 regarding "Development of Naulakha Temple."

On 02 March, 2015, Shri Birendra Kumar Choudhary, M.P. addressed a Unstarred Question No. 975 to the Minister of Tourism. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as a Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Tourism within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Tourism *vide* O.M. No. 1-PNC(11)/2015 dated 06.10.2015 requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That while the project proposal for 'Development of Naulakha Temple in Madhubani Districts of Bihar' could not be considered for Grant of Central Financial Assistance due to paucity of funds in the last financial year (2014-15) under the Product Infrastructure Development of Destination and Circuit (PIDDC) Scheme, it is to be mentioned that the Ministry of Finance has delinked the PIDDC Scheme under the State Plan from Union Support in the Current Financial Year under which the proposal was to be considered. Therefore, the same cannot be considered for Grant of Central Fiancial Assistance (CFA) as on date. In view of the above, the Committee on Government Assurances is requested to get the Assurance dropped."

4. in view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Tourism have requested to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 975

ANSWERED ON. 02.03.2015

Development of Naulakha Temple

†975. SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop Naulakha Temple in Madhubani district of Bihar as a tourist destination;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism provides Cental Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are indentified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and funds released for the projects that are complete as per scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and utilisation of funds released earlier.

The State Government has informed that the Naulakha Temple dedicated to Kali is situated in heritage buildings campus at Rajnagar. The State Government has submitted a project proposal for development of Darbhanga—Madhubani & Rajnagar under heritage tourism circuit for an estimated CFA of Rs. 4.60 Crore in the current financial year *i.e.* 2014-15. The same is under consideration of the Ministry.

The project component at Rajnagar contains development of Tourist Information Centre and Public Conveniences at an estimated of Rs. 182.28 crore.

APPENDIX XV

MEMORANDUM No. 145

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 81 dated 05.08.2011, regarding "Demand and Supply of Power".

On 05 August, 2011 Shri Surender Singh Nagar and Shri Yogi Aditya Nath M.Ps. addresed a Starred Question No. 81 to the Minister of Power. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. During discussion Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, M.P. raised the following supplementary question:—

> "We, in Jammu and Kashmir, have been making repeated efforts and raising it at every forum and in every form. Way back in 1962, you know that Jammu and Kashmir has been endowed with huge water resources and we could have generated electricity. By doing so, it is not only that Jammu and Kashmir would have become self-sufficient but it would have given power to other states of the country also. But unfortunately, why back in under 1960, we had reached an agreement in Pakistan under Indus Water Treaty which deprived the water resources. From time to time, even the Hon'ble Prime Minister had assured us that even if this Treaty cannot be scrapped, at least we can revisit and compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Will the Government revisit that and compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir?"

3. In reply to the above supplementary question, the Minister of Power (Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde) *inter alia* stated as follows:—

> "But I have suggested them that they can have power from the thermal project. We can consider this. So, near Pathankot in Katwa, I have suggested finding out some area and if the State Government gives water and power, the NTPC will start a project there. The decision will be taken after consideration between the two Governments."

4. The reply to the supplementary question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Power within three months from the date of the reply.

5. However the Ministry of Power *vide* OM No. 9/84/2011-Th-II dated 9 August, 2012 had requested to drop the Assurance on the following grouds:—

> "That the Group of Minister (GoM) in its 7th meeting held on 30.05.2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Finance Minister has *inter alia* recommended for setting up of the North Karanpura plant at the proposed site with safeguards. Approval of the recommendation by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) is awaited from Ministry of Coal. Under the circumstances, it appears that it would take long time to comply with the Assurance. It is, therefor, requested that the Assurances to be dropped off the pending list.

6. The above request of the Ministry was not acceded to by the Committee at their sitting held on 12 August, 2015. The Committee accordingly presented its 24th Report *inter alia* recommending that the matter be pursued with the Ministry of Coal obtaining the necessary approval.

7. However the Ministry of Power *vide* OM No. 9/84/2011-Th-II dated 9 November, 2015 again requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That NTPC has again stated that it is not possible to set up gas based power plant due to poor availability of gas and also not feaible for seeing up a coal based plant since no location was found. In view of the above, Committee on Government Assurance is requested as under:—
>
> (i) *Ex-Post facto* approval for the extension of period of the fulfillment from 06.05.2014 to 07.10.2015
>
> (ii) For dropping of the Assurance from the pending list."

8. In view of the above, the Ministry with the approval of the Minister of State (I/C) for Ministry of the Power have requested to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may reconsider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15.06.2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 81

ANSWERED ON 05.08.2011

Demand and Supply of Power

†*81. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, source, year and State-wise;

(b) whether despite a number of measures being taken by the Government, there exists a huge gap between the demand and supply of power, both peaking and non-peaking hours, resulting in shortage of power in most of the State/UTs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power, peaking and non-speaking hours, in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 81 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.08.2011 REGARDING DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER.

(a) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, neamely, thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto June, 2011) was 723.794 Billion Unit (BU), 771.551 BU, 811.143 BU and 217.226 BU respectivesly. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*#
Thermal	590.101	640.877	665.008	176.251
Hydro	113.081	106.680	114.257	32.265
Nuclear	14.713	18.636	26.266	7.895
Bhutan Import	5.889	5.358	5.611	0.815
Total	723.794	771.551	811.143	217.226

*upto June 2011

#Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2011

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2011) are given at Annex-I.

(b) and (c): As a result of measures taken by the Government, generating capacity of 37,971 MW has been added till 30th June, 2011 in the 11th Plan, which is highest ever in any Five Year Plan and is more than 18% of the total capacity added in the 10th Plan. Consequently, the gap between demand and supply of power has shown downward trend. From 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto June, 2011), the energy shortage reduced from 11.1% to 6.6% and the peak shortage declined from 11.9% to 9.2%.

(d) The details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year (April-June, 2011) are given below:

Year	Energy			
	Requirement	Availability	Deficit	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2008-09	7,77,039	6,91,038	86,001	11.1
2009-10	8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1
2010-11	8,61,591	7,88,355	73,236	8.5
2011-12*#	2,27,657	2,12,629	15,028	6.6

*Upto June, 2011 MU=Million Unit

#Includes provisionals figures for the month of June, 2011.

Year	Peak			
	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Deficit (MW)	(%)
2008-09	1,09,809	96,785	13,024	11.9
2009-10	1,19,166	1,04,009	15,157	12.7
2010-11	1,22,287	1,10,256	12,031	9.8
2011-12*#	1,22,391	1,11,163	11,228	9.2

*Upto June, 2011 MW=Mega Watt

#Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2011.

The State-wise power supply position during the last three years and the current year (April to June, 2011) is given at Annex-II.

(e) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include the following:

(i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.

(ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.

(iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.

(v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

(iv) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(vii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.

(viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

(ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optium utilisation of available power;

(x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.

(xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

ANNEXURE I

Annexure Referred to in Part (a) of the Statement Laid in Reply to Starred Question No. 81 to be Answered in the Lok Sabha on 05-08-2011 regarding Demand and Supply of Power :

State-wise and source-wise electricity generation in the country during last three years and current year 2011-12 (April 11 - June 11*)

					Actual Generation (in MU)		
Region	State	Category	Capacity as on 30-06-2011	2011-12 (April-June*)	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NR	BBMB**	Hydro	2866.3	3054	11273	9371	11109
	Delhi	Thermal	2011.9	2488	9130	10153	11018
	Haryana	Thermal	4091.59	5165	18855	18155	15885
		Hydro				235	282
	Haryana Total		4091.59	5165	18855	18390	16167
	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	3732	6010	15389	14452	14467
	Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	175	0	14	13	0
		Hydro	2340	4205	12418	11422	9871
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		2515	4205	12432	11435	9871
	Punjab	Thermal	2620	4511	18325	20296	18066
		Hydro	1051	1185	4191	3499	4228
	Punjab Total		3671	5696	22516	23795	22294
	Rajasthan	Thermal	4873.13	7335	27156	25554	24034

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Hydro	411	11	390	352	671
		Nuclear	1180	2015	7705	3488	2255
	Rajasthan Total		6464.13	9361	35251	29394	26960
	Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	13475.14	22955	91646	86514	83723
		Hydro	501.6	158	700	947	1097
		Nuclear	440	479	1886	818	740
	Uttar Pradesh Total		14416.74	23592	94232	88278	85560
	Uttarakhand	Hydro	3226.35	3545	11489	9780	11325
NR Total			42995.01	63117	230567	215049	208771
WR	Chhattisgarh	Thermal	7480	13968	56030	51518	42084
		Hydro	120	13	125	280	292
	Goa	Thermal	48	54	292	321	325
	Goa Total		48	54	292	321	325
	Gujarat	Thermal	11633.81	17819	65604	61137	51305
		Hydro	1990	981	4164	2957	2861
		Nuclear	440	939	1446	1068	1213
	Gujarat Total		14063.81	19739	71214	65162	55379
	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	6192.5	10481	42709	43597	42659
		Hydro	2395	1152	4898	4830	4828
	Madhya Pradesh Total		8587.5	11633	47607	48427	47487
	Maharashtra	Thermal	13562	20356	71839	69767	65965

		Hydro	2887	1777	5828	5740	5204
		Nuclear	1400	2426	9117	7991	6298
	Maharashtra Total		17849	24559	86784	83498	77467
WR Total			48148.31	69966	262053	249206	223034
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	11827.7	21788	77123	73401	63950
		Hydro	3783.35	825	8010	5880	8160
	Andhra Pradesh Total		15611.05	22614	85132	79281	72110
	Karnataka	Thermal	4514.42	6193	22213	19586	14786
		Nuclear	880	1424	3873	3226	2688
	Karnataka Total		8979.82	10659	36833	35463	30628
	Kerala	Thermal	768.18	562	2461	3658	3619
		Hydro	1881.5	2045	6802	6710	5912
	Kerala Total		2649.68	2607	9263	10369	9531
	Lakshadweep	Thermal				29	28
	Puducherry	Thermal	32.5	45	195	227	258
	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	7138	12303	45222	47025	47130
		Hydro	2122.2	793	4958	5615	5369
		Nuclear	440	613	2239	2046	1518
	Tamil Nadu Total		9700.2	13709	52419	54686	54017
SR Total			36973.25	49633	183843	180055	166572

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ER	Andaman Nicobar	Thermal	40.05	23	87	214	201
		Hydro				11	10
	Andaman Nicobar Total		40.05	23	87	225	210
	Bihar	Thermal	2870	3412	14569	12036	9742
	DVC	Thermal	4290	4094	16550	14691	15321
		Hydro	143.2	25	115	198	432
	DVC Total		4433.2	4120	16665	14889	15753
	Jharkhand	Thermal	1550	1170	5678	5558	5421
		Hydro	130	22	3	116	238
	Jharkhand Total		1680	1192	5682	5673	5659
	Orissa	Thermal	5090	9165	30910	30774	29963
		Hydro	2027.5	1526	4754	3920	5714
	Orissa Total		7117.5	10692	35665	34694	35677
	Sikkim	Hydro	570	817	2976	2968	2266
	Sikkim Total		570	817	2976	2968	2266
	West Bengal	Thermal	8275	11208	43956	42239	40232
		Hydro	977	240	1130	1111	945
	West Bengal Total		9252	11447	45086	43350	41178
ER Total			25962.75	31703	120729	113865	110535

NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	405	221	1400	1053	1591
	Assam	Thermal	590	803	3130	3133	3110
		Hydro	325	397	1199	1185	1400
	Assam Total	Hydro	915	1200	4329	4318	4510
			105	45	604	381	498
	Manipur Total		141	45	604	382	498
	Meghalaya	Hydro	206	140	439	675	742
	Mizoram	Thermal				0	3
	Nagaland	Hydro	75	35	256	258	313
	Nagaland Total		75	35	256	258	313
	Tripura	Thermal	232.5	352	1313	1283	1274
		Hydro				50	51
	Tripura Total		232.5	352	1313	1332	1325
NER Total			1974.5	1993	8340	8018	8982
IMPORT Bhutan (IMP)		Hydro		815	5611	5359	5899
Grand Total			156053.82	217226	811143	771551	723794

*Provisional.

** Joint projects of States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

Note 1: Generation from stations less than 25MW are not being monitored in CEA since 01.04.2010.

Note 2: The generation figures in respect of States includes power generated by Central Sector generating stations located in the State.

ANNEXURE II

Annexure referred to in Part (d) of the Statement Laid in Reply to Starred Question No. 81 to be Answered in the Lok Sabha on 05.08.2011 Regarding Demand and Supply of Power

Power Supply Position for 2008-09 (Revised)

State/ System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2008-March, 2009				April, 2008-March, 2009			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,414	1,414	0	0	279	279	0	0
Delhi	22,398	22,273	-125	-0.6	4,036	4,034	-2	0.0
Haryana	29,085	26,625	-2,460	-8.5	5,511	4,791	-720	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	6,260	6,241	-19	-0.3	1,055	1,014	-41	-3.9
Jammu & Kashmir	11,467	8,698	-2,769	-24.1	2,120	1,380	-740	-34.9
Punjab	41,635	37,238	-4,397	-10.6	8,690	7,309	-1,381	-15.9
Rajasthan	37,797	37,388	-409	-1.1	6,303	6,101	-202	-3.2
Uttar Pradesh	69,207	54,309	-14,898	-21.5	10,587	8,248	-2,339	-22.1
Uttarakhand	7,841	7,765	-76	-1.0	1,267	1,267	0	0.0
Northern Region	227,104	201,951	-25,153	-11.1	33,034	29,504	-3,530	-10.7
Chhattisgarh	14,866	14,475	-391	-2.6	2,887	2,830	-57	-2.0
Gujarat	67,482	60,851	-6,631	-9.8	11,841	8,960	-2,881	-24.3

Madhya Pradesh	42,054	34,841	-7,213	-17.2	7,564	6,810	-754	-10.0
Maharashtra	121,901	95,761	-26,140	-21.4	18,049	13,766	-4,283	-23.7
Daman & Diu	1,797	1,576	-221	-12.3	240	215	-25	-10.4
Dadara & Nagar Haveli	3,574	3,457	-117	-3.3	504	443	-61	-12.1
Goa	2,801	2,754	-47	-1.7	466	413	-53	-11.4
Western Region	254,475	213,715	-40,760	-16.0	37,240	30,153	-7,087	-19.0
Andhra Pradesh	71,511	66,673	-4,838	-6.8	11,083	9,997	-1,086	-9.8
Karnataka	43,168	40,578	-2,590	-6.0	6,892	6,548	-344	-5.0
Kerala	17,645	15,562	-2,083	-11.8	3,188	2,751	-437	-13.7
Tamil Nadu	69,668	64,208	-5,460	-7.8	9,799	9,211	-588	-6.0
Pondicherry	2,020	1,773	-247	-12.2	304	275	-29	-9.5
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	204,012	188,794	-15,218	-7.5	28,958	26,245	-2,713	-9.4
Bihar	10,527	8,801	-1,726	-16.4	1,842	1,333	-509	-27.6
DVC	14,002	13,699	-303	-2.2	2,217	2,178	-39	-1.8
Jharkhand	5,361	5,110	-251	-4.7	889	887	-2	-0.2
Orissa	20,519	20,214	-305	-1.5	3,062	2,987	-75	-2.4
West Bengal	31,289	30,290	-999	-3.2	5,387	5,379	-8	-0.1
Sikkim	343	330	-13	-3.8	97	95	-2	-2.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	236	184	-52	-22	40	38	-2	-5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Region	82,041	78,444	-3,597	-4.4	12,901	11,789	-1,112	-8.6
Arunachal Pradesh	426	271	-155	-36.4	130	79	-51	-39.2
Assam	5,107	4,567	-540	-10.6	958	797	-161	-16.8
Manipur	556	477	-79	-14.2	128	95	-33	-25.8
Meghalaya	1,713	1,386	-327	-19.1	457	293	-164	-35.9
Mizoram	330	269	-61	-18.5	100	64	-36	-36.0
Nagaland	475	436	-39	-8.2	95	86	-9	-9.5
Tripura	800	728	-72	-9.0	167	156	-11	-6.6
North-Eastern Region	9,407	8,134	-1,273	-13.5	1.820	1,358	-462	-25.4
All India	777,039	691,038	-86,001	-11.1	109,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are standalone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (Revised)

State/ System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009-March, 2010				April, 2009-March, 2010			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu & Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	254,231	224,661	-29,570	-11.6	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daman & Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
Western Region	258,528	223,127	-35,401	-13.7	39,609	32,586	-7,023	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Puducherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	-14,032	-6.4	32,178	29,049	-3,129	-9.7
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Odisha	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20

Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	9.8
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,332	8,296	-1,036	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
All India	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	15,157	-12.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are standalone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Power Supply Position for 2010-11 (Revised)

State/ System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2010-March, 2011				April, 2010-March, 2011			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,519	1,519	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	25,625	25,559	-66	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	34,552	32,626	-1,926	-5.6	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	7,626	7,364	-262	-3.4	1,278	1,187	-91	-7.1
Jammu & Kashmir	13,571	10,181	-3,390	-25.0	2,369	1,571	-798	-33.7
Punjab	44,484	41,799	-2,685	-6.0	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	45,261	44,836	-425	-0.9	7,729	7,442	-287	-3.7
Uttar Pradesh	76,292	64,846	-11,446	-15.0	11,082	10,672	-410	-3.7
Uttarakhand	9,850	9,255	-595	-6.0	1,520	1,520	0	0.0
Northern Region	258,780	237,985	-20,795	-8.0	37,431	34,101	-3,330	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	10,340	10,165	-175	-1.7	3,148	2,838	-310	-9.8
Gujarat	71,651	67,534	-4,117	-5.7	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8
Madhya Pradesh	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
Maharashtra	128,296	107,018	-21,278	-16-6	19,766	16,192	-3,574	-18.1

Daman & Diu	2,181	1,997	-184	-8.4	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4,429	4,424	-5	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0
Goa	3,154	3,089	-65	-2.1	544	467	-77	-14.2
Western Region	268,488	232,871	-35,617	-13.3	40,798	34,819	-5,979	-14.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,970	76,450	-2,520	-3.2	12,630	11,829	-801	-6.3
Karnataka	50,474	46,624	-3,850	-7.6	8,430	7,815	-615	-7.3
Kerala	18,023	17,767	-256	-1.4	3,295	3,103	-192	-5.8
Tamil Nadu	80,314	75,101	-5,213	-6.5	11,728	10,436	-1,292	-11.0
Puducherry	2,123	2,039	-84	-4.0	319	302	-17	-5.3
Lakshadweep	25	25	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	229,904	217,981	-11,923	-5.2	33,256	31,121	-2,135	-6.4
Bihar	12,384	10,772	-1,612	-13.0	2,140	1,659	-481	-22.5
DVC	16,590	15,071	-1,519	-9.2	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6
Jharkhand	6,195	5,985	-210	-3.4	1,108	1,052	-56	-5.1
Odisha	22,506	22,449	-57	-0.3	3,872	3,792	-80	-2.1
West Bengal	36,481	35,847	-634	-1.7	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	402	402	0	0.0	106	104	-2	-1.9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Region	94,558	90,526	-4,032	-4.3	13,767	13,085	-682	-5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	511	436	-75	-14.7	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	5,403	5,063	-340	-6.3	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	568	505	-63	-11.1	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,545	1,352	-193	-12.5	294	284	-10	-3.4
Mizoram	369	315	-54	-14.6	76	70	-6	-7.9
Nagaland	583	520	-63	-10.8	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	882	801	-81	-9.2	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern Region	9,861	8,992	-869	-8.8	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
All India	861,591	788,355	-73,236	-8.5	122,287	110,256	-12,031	-9.8

#Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position for 2011-12 (Provisional)

State/ System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2011-June, 2011				April, 2011-June, 2011			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	438	438	0	0	267	267	0	0
Delhi	7,506	7,500	-6	-0.1	5,194	4,994	-200	-3.9
Haryana	8,328	8,151	-177	-2.1	6,156	5,949	-207	-3.4
Himachal Pradesh	1,998	1,992	-6	-0.3	1,141	1,141	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	3,302	2,511	-791	-24.0	2,250	1,469	-781	-34.7
Punjab	11,384	11,207	-177	-1.6	8,606	8,374	-232	-2.7
Rajasthan	12,051	12,000	-51	-0.4	7,054	6,768	-286	-4.1
Uttar Pradesh	19,341	17,600	-1,741	-9.0	11,445	10,537	-908	-7.9
Uttarakhand	2,627	2,534	-93	-3.5	1,568	1,517	-51	-3.3
Northern Region	66,975	63,933	-3,042	-4.5	37,651	34,575	-3,076	-8.2
Chhattisgarh	3,300	3,245	-55	-1.7	3,239	2,745	-494	-15.3
Gujarat	19,943	19,907	-36	-0.2	10,292	10,221	-71	-0.7
Madhya Pradesh	11,170	9,412	-1,758	-15.7	7,442	7,290	-152	-2.0
Maharashtra	35,499	30,104	-5,395	-15.2	20,072	16,340	-3,732	-18.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daman & Diu	564	508	-56	-9.9	294	269	-25	-8.5
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1,112	1,111	-1	-0.1	541	541	0	0.0
Goa	833	824	-9	-1.1	514	471	-43	-8.4
Western Region	72,421	65,111	-7,310	-10.1	39,566	33,705	-5,861	-14.8
Andhra Pradesh	21,314	20,660	-654	-3.1	12,636	11,579	-1,057	-8.4
Karnataka	13,882	12,783	-1,099	-7.9	8,479	7,509	-970	-11.4
Kerala	4,870	4,776	-94	-1.9	3,281	3,017	-264	-8.0
Tamil Nadu	21,201	19,692	-1,509	-7.1	11,911	10,566	-1,345	-11.3
Puducherry	576	571	-5	-0.9	318	312	-6	-1.9
Lakshadweep	9	9	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	61,843	58,482	-3,361	-5.4	33,937	31,489	-2,448	-7.2
Bihar	2,917	2,297	-620	-21.3	2,031	1,426	-605	-29.8
DVC	4,038	3,735	-303	-7.5	2,250	2,007	-243	-10.8
Jharkhand	1,453	1,395	-58	-4.0	1,030	833	-197	-19.1
Odisha	5,645	5,630	-15	-0.3	3,350	3,310	-40	-1.2
West Bengal	9,637	9,598	-39	-0.4	6,409	6,098	-311	-4.9
Sikkim	97	97	0	0.0	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	45	-15	-25	40	32	-8	-20

Eastern Region	23,787	22,752	-1,035	-4.4	14,000	12,879	-1,121	-8.0
Arunachal Pradesh	128	115	-13	-10.2	90	87	-3	-3.3
Assam	1,428	1,352	-76	-5.3	1,050	984	-66	-6.3
Manipur	134	119	-15	-11.2	102	97	-5	-4.9
Meghalaya	475	343	-132	-27.8	280	238	-42	-15.0
Mizoram	97	85	-12	-12.4	77	67	-10	-13.0
Nagaland	146	129	-17	-11.6	100	83	-17	-17.0
Tripura	223	208	-15	-6.7	192	184	-8	-4.2
North-Eastern Region	2,631	2,351	-280	-10.6	1,762	1,581	-181	-10.3
All India	227,657	212,629	-15,028	-6.6	122,391	111,163	-11,228	-9.2

#Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

(Q. No. 81)

चौधरी लाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं इस प्रश्न के सप्लीमेंट में पूछना चाहता हूं कि सलाल में एनएचपीसी ने प्रोजेक्ट बनाया था, उसके लिए तय हुआ था कि बनाने के बाद हमें वापिस किया जाएगा। यह 690 मेगावाट का प्रोजेक्ट है। जम्मू-कश्मीर का 10 हजार करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रोजेक्ट हमें वापिस कब देंगे, जिससे कि हमारे राज्य का भला हो सके।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे: अध्यक्ष महोदया, यह प्रश्न इस सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है, फिर भी मैं जरूर उत्तर दूंगा। कश्मीर में सलाल एनएचपीसी का बहुत पुराना प्रोजेक्ट है। बहुत सालों से ये बातें चलती आ रही हैं और अभी भी चल रही हैं, लेकिन इस पर निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

श्री गणेश सिंह: महोदया, पूरे देश में मांग के अनुपात से विद्युत की बहुत कमी है। पीक ऑवर में भी कहीं आठ परसेंट और कहीं दस परसेंट की कमी है। ऐसी स्थिति में विद्युत का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का काम, मैं समझता हूं कि दो कारणों से प्रभावित हो रहा है। पहला-थर्मल पावर को पर्याप्त कोयला नहीं मिलता और दूसरा-जो थर्मल पावर राज्यों में बन रहे हैं, उनकी निर्माण एजेंसियां, जो भारत सरकार की हैं वे निर्धारित समय पर काम पूरा नहीं करती हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात से सहमत हैं?

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे: अध्यक्ष महोदया, देश में एनर्जी की शार्टेज है, यह हमेशा फ्लकचुएट होती है। हमने जुलाई में देखा था कि एनर्जी शार्टेज 3 परसेंट थी और पीकिंग शार्टेज 5.3 परसेंट भी थी। आज की स्थिति में एनर्जी शार्टेज 4.5 परसेंट और पीकिंग शार्टेज लगभग 8 परसेंट है। यह बात सही है कि कोयले की वजह से दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ज्यादा दिक्कत नहीं आएगी। 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में थोड़ी दिक्कत आ सकती है। सदन को बताने में मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इतनी मुश्किलों के बावजूद जैसे एनवायरनमेंट की डिफिकल्टी है, कोयले की डिफिकल्टी है, जमीन लेने की डिफिकल्टी है, ऐसी हालत में भी देश में इस समय 40131 मेगावाट कैपेसिटी एडिशन हो गया है, जो 10वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 21 हजार था, अब लगभग डबल हो गया है। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि पिछले साढ़े पांच साल में 47 हजार मेगावाट बिजली का एडीशन हुआ है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि बजट में उन्होंने हमारे विभाग को प्रोत्साहन दिया। पिछले साल हमने लगभग 16 हजार मेगावाट सिंक्रोनाइज्ड किया और इससे हम और ज्यादा काम करने लगे हैं। हम देश को ज्यादा बिजली देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने काम शुरू किया है और 12वीं योजना का हमें टार्गेट मिलना है।

महोदया, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने 21 हजार मेगावाट एडीशन किया था।

लेकिन हमें टार्गेट 78,000 मेगावाट का मिला यानी चार गुना ज्यादा टार्गेट मिला और इतनी ज्यादा कठिनाइयां आईं लेकिन तब भी हमने इतना काम किया। 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अभी हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन से टार्गेट नहीं मिला है लेकिन अभी इस देश में 80,000 मेगावाट का काम वर्तमान में चालू है, यह मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा।

DR. RATNA DE: Madam Speaker, electricity is a concurrent subject and States play an important role in supply and distribution of electricity. At the same time,

the Central Government should make efforts in finding permanent solutions regarding the growing power requirement in the country. Would the Hon. Minister provide the details of rural electrification since the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana came into being and steps taken to conserve energy and to ensure energy efficiency in the country?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked two to three questions but I will reply specifically because everybody is very much interested in Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

In the beginning, under the Yojana, 1,25,000 villages were estimated there but subsequently, the target village electrification came down because there were double counting, numbering of villages in States like UP and now, 1,11,000 villages are targetted. Out of that, as on today, approximately 98,000 villages have been electrified.

अध्यक्ष महोदया: मैंने आपका नाम नहीं बुलाया है। Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam Speaker, before I look at the reply which has been forwarded to us, I want to draw your attention to a very important issue.

The issue is, we import power from Bhutan. If you see the figures of Jammu and Kashmir year to year, you may find that it gives a very dismal picture so far as power generation is concerned. Year to year figures of Jammu and Kashmir shows that capacity is 2515 and availability is so dismal.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to this matter and I want a reply to a very important question. We, in Jammu and Kashmir, have been making repeated efforts and raising it at every forum and in every form. You know that Jammu and Kashmir has been endowed with huge water resources and we could have generated electricity. By doing so, it is not only that Jammu and Kashmir would have become self-sufficient, but it would have given power to other States of the country also. But unfortunately, way back in 1960, we had reached an agreement with Pakistan under Indus Water Treaty which deprived the State of Jammu and Kashmir to use its huge water resources. From time to time, even the hon. Prime Minister had assured us that even if this Treaty cannot be scrapped, at least we can revisit and compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Will the Government revisit that and compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, this supplementary relates to the Ministry for Water Resources. However, I can say that Jammu and Kashmir is in a very critical problem. We have started the project on the border at Kishanganj

*Not recorded.

and apart from Kishanganj project, Uri II project is also there on the border side. We have considered Jammu and Kashmir as a very important State and we have been giving power to them. Considering the situation there, we had given upto 250 megawatts of additional unallocated power in last winter recently. It is not only that. I have also taken up a meeting with the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and appraised the fact to have more and more projects. Depending totally on the rains and water availability, power can be generated in the hydro sector.

But I have suggested them that they can have power from the thermal project. We can consider this. So, near Pathankot in Kathna, I have suggested finding out some area and if the State Government gives water and power, the NTPC could start a project there. The decision will be taken after consultation between the two Governments.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: I was talking about compensation ... (*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Your turn is over.

श्री तूफानी सरोज: अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली की समस्या से लगातार जूझ रहा है। हम समझते हैं कि जो हालात उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की समस्या को लेकर हैं, ऐसे हालात पूरे देश में किसी प्रान्त में नहीं हैं। टिहरी हाइड्रो डेवलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश का एक संयुक्त उद्यम था। यू॰ पी॰ के विभाजन के बाद वह उत्तराखंड राज्य में चला गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि टिहरी डैम से विद्युत उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था? क्या वह लक्ष्य पूरा किया गया है? यदि हां, तो उसमें से कितनी बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्तमान में मिल रही है और कितनी उत्तराखंड तथा भारत सरकार को मिल रही है? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं ... **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदया: एक बार में एक ही सवाल पूछिए। अब समाप्त करिए।

श्री तूफ़ानी सरोज: क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में इसी तरह की कोई परियोजना बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे: अध्यक्ष महोदया, टिहरी का सवाल हाइड्रो से संबंधित है और अभी इस समय मेरे पास इस बारे में पूरे रिकार्ड नहीं हैं। लेकिन जब ये दोनों राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड इकट्ठे थे, तब यह प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा था। अभी इस समय डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के मेरे पास पूरे रिकार्ड नहीं हैं।

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: I want to ask the hon. Minister of Power that on the one hand the nation is starving for electricity and unfortunately, on the other hand, an ambitious project of 2,000 mega watts of electricity generation is lying pending and kept in abeyance for more than a decade in North Karanpura at Piparwar, the foundation stone of which was laid down by the former hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: It is fact that Karanpura foundation stone was laid in 1999 by the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. A number of times this issue was raised. The coal deposits under the project are very huge and that is the reason that the Department of Coal is taking objection. In the beginning, it was a 2,000 mega watts plan, but we reduced it to 3X660 mega watts. However, still there are some problems. Now, a Group of Ministers have been appointed under the leadership of the hon. Minister of Finance and the matter is under consideration in that Group.

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करूंगा कि जो कमेटी है, उसका कृपया जल्दी फैसला दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदया: नहीं, अभी नहीं। अभी सदस्य प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री जगदानंद सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदया, पूरे राष्ट्रीय सिनेरियो में डिमांड और सप्लाई में कमी है। जब हम विभिन्न राज्यों की तुलना करते हैं तो उसमें बहुत अन्तर आता है। राष्ट्रीय सिनेरियो में 6.6 ऑफ पीक ऑवर में और 9.2 प्रतिशत पीक ऑवर में कमी है लेकिन वहीं बिहार में जब हम देखते हैं तो ऑफ पीक ऑवर में 21 प्रतिशत और पीक ऑवर में 29 प्रतिशत है। गत वर्ष से यह अन्तर और बढ़ता जा रहा है जबकि राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर डिमांड और सप्लाई में घटोतरी हो रही है। पूरे राष्ट्रीय सिनेरियो में केवल उत्पादन नहीं बल्कि ट्रांसमिशन की भी जिम्मेदारी नेशनल ग्रिड द्वारा भारत सरकार की है। नेशनल ग्रिड का कांसैप्ट ही यह है कि जिस रीजन में डिमांड और सप्लाई में सबसे बड़ा गैप होगा, वहां राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य बनता है कि उस इलाके में बिजली दी जाए। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में लगातार मांग और आपूर्ति में अंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है। ईस्टर्न रीजन में डिमांड और सप्लाई में घटोतरी हो रही है अर्थात् ईस्टर्न रीजन हर रीजन से बेहतर है। बिहार इसी ईस्टर्न रीजन का हिस्सा है।

ईस्टर्न रीजन में घटोतरी डिमांड और सप्लाई होने के बाद बिहार में गैप बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के जितने प्रस्तावित प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जब तक उनके लिए अनुमति नहीं मिलती है तब तक राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन और नेशनल ग्रिड द्वारा बिहार को डिमांड और सप्लाई का अंतर राष्ट्रीय औसत पर लाने के लिए कौन सा प्रयास करना चाहते हैं?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे: अध्यक्ष महोदया, यह बात सच है कि बिहार में पावर की बहुत शार्टेज है। सम्मानित सदस्य ने बताया था कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कन्क्रंट लिस्ट में है, राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी पावर निर्माण करना और देना है। भारत सरकार केवल सप्लीमेंटरी काम करती है। बहुत सालों से बिहार में पावर निर्माण का काम नहीं हुआ, मैंने व्यू ले लिया। मैं हर छ: महीने में देश के सभी पावर मिनिस्टर्स के साथ मीटिंग करता हूं। मैंने चीफ मिनिस्टर से भी बात की थी। हमने विचार करके मुजफ्फरपुर को 500 मेगावाट का कांटी प्रोजेक्ट दिया है और एक और 390 मेगावाट का दिया है। नबीनगर 1980 मेगावाट Barh (बाड़), 1000 मेगावाट नबीनगर रेलवे का प्रोजेक्ट दिया है, एक और 1980 मेगावाट का भी काम शुरू है। इतना ही नहीं लिंकेज जिन्हें नहीं मिल रहा था, हमारा एक क्राइटेरिया है, 50 मार्क्स मिल जाएं तो कोल लिंकेज रिकमेंड करते हैं। बिहार को 20 प्रतिशत और 30 प्रतिशत मिले थे तो भी हमने राज्य का स्पेशल कन्सीडरेशन किया और कोल लिंकेज के लिए रिकमेंड किया है। यह स्थिति बिहार के सुधार के लिए है, भारत सरकार बिजली दे रही है। ....**(व्यवधान)**

APPENDIX XVI

MEMORANDUM No. 146

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 382 dated 21.04.2015 regarding "Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites".

On 21 April, 2015 Shri Baijayant Jay Panda, M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 382 to the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change are as given in Annexure-I.

2. During discussion Shri Baijayant Jay Panda, M.P. raised the following supplementary question:—

> "Those States which have an extra burden from these sources like coal ash—be urgently included in this second programme, which is a little easier on the State Government's exchequer requiring only 15 per cent input. States like Odisha, Jharkhand, etc. are in dire need of these kinds of programmes and funding. I will ask the hon. Minister to give an Assurance to the House."

3. In reply to the above supplementary question, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Shri Kiren Rejiju) stated as follows:—

> **"As regards the State of Odisha, I can assure that the Ministry will definitely look into the matter."**

4. The above reply was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* O.M. No. 2-31/2015-HSMD dated 10.07.2015 and 08.10.2015, requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That it is to submit that the second programme as referred in the supplementary question raised by Hon'ble Member is Externally Aided Project (EAP) from World Bank for Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management (CBIPM), which is being implemented by the Ministry. The main components under the project comprise of preparation of National Plan for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites (NPRPS) which is being envisaged as institutional and methodological framework for rehabilitation of highly sites; capacity building of State Government agencies for remediation; and actual remediation of 4 pilot sites in States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with 15% cost sharing by State Governments. The tenure of the project which commenced during October, 2010, for period of 5 years, is getting over on 30th September, 2015.

Proposal for extension of the project for next two years *i.e.* upto September, 2017 has already been submitted to World Bank through Department of Economic Affairs and accordingly, restructuring of the project is at anvil. On the basis of review of status of development under the project, it has been proposed to drop the pilot at Hoogly site in State of West Bengal, during the restructuring. The savings during this proposed restructuring has been proposed to be utilized for following:—

(i) Supporting Capacity strengthening and reforms at the State Pollution Control Boards, specifically in those States where as per the NPRPS, maximum number of contaminated sites are located. The capacity building shall include the development of infrastructure at the State Boards for the purpose of remediation in addition to awareness and technical support.

(ii) Formulation of National Action Plan on the Chemical Compounds used for Industrial and Other Applications.

In view of foregoing and taking into account the time constraint, there is no possibility of addition of any additional pilot site under the project. The draft policy framework in the form of NPRPS, which is being formulated under the project, will be used as the framework for under taking remediation activities in various States of the country. If there is enough saving, some of the capacity building activities may be undertaken for the development of infrastructure at the State boards for the purpose of remediation in addition to awareness and technical support.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the inclusion of Odisha under CBIPMP is not feasible and thus referred response to the supplementary by the Hon'ble Minister regarding looking into the matter may not be considered as Assurance and thus may be dropped".

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, have requested to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:
Dated: 15/06/2016

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO: 382

ANSWERED ON: 21.04.2015

Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites

*382. SHRI BAIJAYANT "JAY" PANDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects/activities undertaken and investments made for the rehabilitation of abandoned waste sites and dumps in the country;

(b) the achievements made so far in this regard;

(c) the present status of the National Programme for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised so far under the programme, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 382 for answer on 21st April, 2015 regarding "Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites" raised by Shri Baijayant Jay Panda.

(a) to (d) The Government is implementing the following two programmes for rehabilitation of abandoned sites and dumps in the country:

(i) A project for remediation of 12 contaminated areas in 8 States having multiple sites is being implemented through Central Pollution Control Board at the cost of Rs. 805.00 crore with 40% funding from National Clean Energy Fund and 60% as a contribution of State Governments. These States are Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The project activities include assessment of contamination, preparation & implementation of remediation plans for each of the selected sites and monitoring of 50 pre-selected contaminated sites. In the implementation phase, consultants have been selected for preparation of detailed project reports for remediation of 8 sites. The initial grant of Rs. 10.00 crore to CPCB is being put to use in preparation of DPRs.

ANNEXURE

(Rupees in crore)

	Allocation	Utilization
MoEF (National Component)	7.75	7.75
Andhra Pradesh	26.36	22.93
West Bengal	18.53	19.27

(Q. 382)

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. Minister for his comprehensive answer ...*(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह आपसी चर्चा नहीं होगी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: हम अगले प्रश्न पर चले गए हैं, कल भी इस पर बहुत डीटेल में चर्चा हो गई है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैंने आपको अलाऊ ही नहीं किया है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जब आपका चिल्लाना खत्म हो जाए, तब मुझे बता दीजिएगा, फिर हम नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन पर आएंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: केवल बैजयंत पांडा जी की बात रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Madam, I seek your protection. My question cannot be heard by other Members ...*(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठ जाइए। ऐसा नहीं होता है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: कल इस पर विषय पर विस्तृत चर्चा हो चुकी है।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. Minister for his comprehensive answer placed on the Table. I am also congnizant that this is not his portfolio and he is standing in for his colleague.

My first supplementary refers to part (i) of his answer where he has mentioned Rs. 805 crore for a number of sites which are polluted and need cleaning up and

also monitoring of 50 such sites throughout the country. I would submit that Rs. 805 crore figure is too small for the entire country. We have a large number of polluted sites. Will the Minister agree to conduct a review to examine whether this ought to be increased? Out of Rs. 805 crore, only Rs. 10 crore has so far been utilized by the Central Pollution Control Board to just do feasibility studies. Will he agree to assure the House that Rs. 805 crore expenditure will be expedited so that pollution cleaning up of these sites can start happening?

श्री किरेन रिजीजू: मैडम, मैंने हरे रंग के कपड़े इसलिए पहने हैं, क्योंकि आज एंवायरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के सवाल का जवाब देना था।

The question, which is being asked by my learned, friend, Shri Baijayant Panda, is very important. These are basically two programmes going on in the country to deal with the contaminated sites being identified in various parts of this country. The first one, the hon. Member has referred to, is the National Clean Energy Fund, that is, Rs. 805 crore component, which we are dealing with the help of the State Governments.

In Odisha, three projects have been identified there. Two of the projects are already completed with the awarding of the work and DPR is under process and in respect of one, re-tendering is going on.

Through you, Madam, I would also like to inform the hon. Members in the august House that besides this programme, there is also an externally aided programme through World Bank funding. That is basically for Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management (CBIPM). It is a large programme. I can inform the hon. Members later because this is a very detailed programme. But the Ministry is very, very mindful of the importance of this subject to deal with it and the Government is committed to that.

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Madam, I would like to point out that of these two programmes, the first one requires the State Government to pay 60 per cent of the cost. The second one, the World Bank funded project, which the hon. Minister was referring to, requires the State Government to only pay 15 per cent of the cost. Therefore, of course, it is more attractive for State Governments to use the second programme for cleaning up these contaminated sites. But, I am little disappointed to note that so far only two States—Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal—have been included in that. This is as per the answer given by the hon. Minister.

I would like to point out that certain like mine, Odisha, have an extra problem because coal is going from Odisha, Jharkhand, etc., whereas power is being generated and transmitted to other States. We are being left with a lot of pollution because Indian coal has high ash content, and the ash is being left behind in our States. So, we have an extra burden of pollution from this industrialization, particularly, because coal-based power plants have been given a boost in recent months.

So, I would urge the hon. Minister to assure the House that those States—which have an extra burden from these sources like coal ash—be urgently included in this second programme, which is a little easier on the State Government's exchequer requiring only 15 per cent input. States like Odisha, Jharkhand, etc. are in dire need of these kinds of programmes and funding. I will ask the hon. Minister to give an assurance to the House.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: The hon. Member is correct in saying that the second programme is more easier for the State to contribute 15 per cent of their component. Actually, there are only 12 sites. Presently, there are 320 sites that have been identified, but these are probably contaminated sites and nothing is confirmed yet. The hon. Member comes from Odisha, which definitely involves lots of coal mining, transportation, etc. So, it is certainly an issue. As I have said, 320 are not the only sites that we have defined. In the process of our working system, I am sure that more sites will be identified in the days to come.

As regards the State of Odisha, I can assure that the Ministry will definitely look into the matter.

श्री रत्न लाल कटारिया: महोदया, जिस प्रकार से रीहैबिलिटेशन ऑफ द पॉल्युटिड साइट्स के बारे में बहुत ही अच्छे कदम सरकार ने उठाए हैं, उसी प्रकार मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि इसी प्रकार से ई-वेस्टेज पॉल्युशन के मामले में हिंदुस्तान दुनिया के पांच देशों में शामिल हो गया है, ई-वेस्टेज के कारण जो पॉल्युशन पैदा होता है, उससे निबटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या पॉलिसी बनाई है ताकि क्लाईमेट चेंज की बात जो सारी दुनिया के अंदर आज बड़े महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से उठ रही है, उसका समाधान किया जा सके और ई-पॉल्युशन के जो इफैक्ट्स हैं, भारत को उनसे बचाया जा सके, इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा।

श्री किरेन रिजीजू: मैडम, इस मामले में हिंदुस्तान का जो एक्सपीरियंस है, यह काफी लिमिटेड है। ऑफिशियल लेवल पर हमने मान लिया है कि इस मामले में हमें काफी काम करना है। ई-वेस्ट की बात हो या उससे जुड़ा हुआ पॉल्युशन का जो मामला है, यह बड़ा गंभीर विषय है। वन और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, इसके माध्यम से काफी स्टेकहोल्डर्स और जो नेशनल पॉल्युशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड है, स्टेट पॉल्युशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड्स हैं, इस पर मिलकर काम करने की प्रक्रिया जारी है और विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (KOTTAYAM): Madam, my supplementary is related to the supplementary question just now asked by my colleague about e-Waste. I just want to supplement one or two points in regard to that issue.

The recent UN Report states that India is the fifth-largest generator of e-waste, and if e-Waste is not handled properly, then it has the potential to be hazardous and toxic to the environment. Most of this e-Waste is dumped illegally into the dumping yards. The hon. Minister has made some statement, but still I would like to know this from the Government. Does it have a comprehensive policy to deal with e-Waste, especially, for the State of Kerala, which is a densely populated State that has extended cities, as there are no villages as such, and

hardly any place is there for such plants for treatment of waste? Do you have any comprehensive policy to handle e-Waste in such States, especially, Kerala? I am asking this because it is going to be a huge menace, at least, in the State of Kerala.

HON. SPEAKER: I think he has answered that question.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: To deal with this e-Waste Management, there is a law. The Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 deals with it in detail. The State of Kerala is definitely a highly populated and industrialized State. This is definitely an issue. In the course of time, we can discuss it. The State Government, the Central Government along with various agencies in place can work together to tackle this issue.

(ends)

HON. SPEAKER: Q. 383—Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor—Not present; Shri Pinaki Misra.

APPENDIX XVII

MEMORANDUM NO. 147

Subject : Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 362 dated 20.12.2011 regarding "Intelligence Agencies".

On 20 December, 2011 Shri Manish Tewari and Shri Sanjay Dina Patil, MPs. addressed a Starred Question No. 362 to the Minister of Home Affairs. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs within three months from the date of reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* O.M. No. II/13012/58/2011-IS-II dated 06 November, 2012 had requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "As regards NATGRID is concerned, it is submitted that CCS considered the note for seeking approval for an amount of Rs. 1002.92 crores for implementation of foundation, Horizon I and some elements of Horizon II of the NATGRID in its meeting held on 14.6.2012 as a follow up to the CCS decision of 6.6.2011 and given its approval to the proposals. As such, this does not constitute Assurance and Lok Sabha Secretariat is therefore requested to drop the Assurance in respect of NATGRID. As regards NCTC, the notification for creation of NCTC was issued by this Ministry on 03-02-2012 after the CCS gave its in-principle approval to the setting up of NCTC."

4. The above request for dropping the Assurance was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 11 December, 2014 and it was decided not to drop the Assurance. The Committee accordingly presented its Seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 23 December, 2014. As regards NCTC, the notification for creation of NCTC was issued on 03.02.2012 after the CCS gave it's in principle approval to the setting up of NCTC. In view of the foregoing, the Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in both the matters.

5. The Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* O.M. No. II/13012/58/2011-IS-II dated 26 May, 2015 requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That in this regard it is submitted that Lok Sabha Secretariat had conveyed the acceptance of Committee on Government Assurances for dropping a similar Assurance (Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1314 dated 29.11.2011 by Shri Bal Kumar Patel and Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, MPs on creation of NCTC) on the MHA's request made *vide* O.M. No. 13012/27/2011-IS-IV dated the October 04/7/2013 on the basis of the following status note:—

'After issue of notification for creation of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) on 03.02.2012, some States raised certain objections. Subsequently, based on their request for wider consultation with all the States/Union Territories, a meeting was held by the Union Government with the Chief Ministers/Administrators/Lt. Governors of all the States/ Union Territories on 05th May, 2012. However, no consensus could be achieved. In view of opposition from some States creation of NCTC has been kept in abeyance.'

Since the Committee has already dropped similar Assurance on NCTC as detailed above on same ground, hence, part of this Assurance related to NCTC may please be dropped.

As regards the NATGRID, progress of its constitution is given below:—

(i) NATGRID has been set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with effect from 01.02.2010.

(ii) Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) has "In-principle" approved the Detailed Projects Report (DPR) of NATGRID on 06.06.2011.

(iii) CCS on 14.06.2012, approved the implementation of Foundation, Horizon I and some elements of Horizon II of Detailed Project Report with an amount of Rs. 1002.97 crores.

(iv) CCS on 13.03.2014 extended the project period upto 30.06.2016.

(v) CCS on 28.11.2013 approved the creation of necessary infrastructure for NATGRID project *viz.* Data Centre (DC), Business Continuity Planning (BCP), Office Building at New Delhi and Disaster Recovery Centre at Bengaluru.

(vi) The Construction activity at Bengaluru has been started. Contractor has been mobilized at site in Delhi.

(vii) On 05th January, 2015, the Home Minister accorded approval for New Implementation Plan wherein multiple concurrent tracks are to be realized using a core team at NATGRID instead of on boarding of Project Management Consultant (PMC). In view of the above, Lok Sabha Secretariat is once again requested to seek approval of Committee on Government Assurances to drop the above mentioned Assurance given in respect of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 362 dated 20.12.2011 by Shri Manish Tewari and Shri Sanjay Dina Patil regarding Intelligence Agencies."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, have requested to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may reconsider.

NEW DELHI;
Dated: 15/06/2016

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO: 362

ANSWERED ON 20.12.2011

Intelligence Agencies

362. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(b) the roles and functions assigned to NCTC, NATGRID and Intelligence Bureau (IB) separately;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of certain apprehensions expressed over setting up of NCTC and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any mechanism exists to ensure coordination amongst NATGRID, NCTC and IB and ensure clear cut responsibilities, functions and roles to these organisations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 362 FOR 20-12-2011

(a) NATGRID has been set up as an attached Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with effect from 1.12.2010. Further, Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) has "in-principle" approved the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of NATGRID on 06.06.2011. Planning Commission has also accorded its 'In Principle' approval to the project on 8th July, 2011 as a 'Central Plan Scheme' under MHA from 2011-12. Work on the foundation and the first Horizon of NATGRID is in progress. However, no final decision has been taken on the constitution and structure of the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

(b) NATGRID has been set up with an aim to link data bases which would be an input in combating terrorism. It intends to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats. The IB is responsible for

collecting, collating and disseminating Intelligence having a bearing on national security and protection of the Constitution. No final decision has been taken on NCTC.

(c) The Government undertakes detailed consultation before arriving at important decisions.

(d) to (e) The Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis. An executive order has been issued on 31-12-2008, under which Multi-Agency Centre (MAC), under the Intelligence Bureau (IB), has been obliged to share intelligence with all other agencies, including agencies of the State Governments, Union territories. Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. As a follow up of the above order, 24x7 Control Rooms have been set up at MAC at New Delhi and at the Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres (SMACs) at State Level and at Headquarters of Intelligence wings of other agencies to ensure timely sharing of information and better coordination between intelligence agencies. Regular meetings of the agencies are also conducted for sharing emergent inputs and further follow up of the same. It is mandatory for all member agencies to share information and act on the shared inputs.

APPENDIX XVIII

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2015-16)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

TWELFTH SITTING

(17-06-2016)

The Committee sat from 1030 Hrs. to 1330 Hrs. in Committee Room "G-74", Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Anto Antony
4. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
5. Shri C.R. Patil
6. Shri Taslimuddin
7. Shri K.C. Venugopal
8. Shri S.R. Vijay Kumar

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri T.S. Rangarajan — *Director*

**** **** **** ****

**** **** **** ****

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee took up 30 Memoranda (Memorandum Nos. 122 to 151) containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of pending Assurances. After considering a few Memoranda, the Committee authorized the Hon'ble Chairperson to decide the dropping or otherwise of the Assurances contained in the remaining Memoranda. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chairperson decided to drop 17 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-I and to pursue the remaining 13 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-II*, for implementation by the Ministry/Department concerned.

**** **** **** ****

The Committee then adjourned.

*Not enclosed

ANNEXURE I

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2015-16)

Statement showing Assurances dropped by the Committee on Government Assurances at their sitting held on 17.06.2016.

Sl. No.	Memo. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry/Department	Subject
1	2	3	4	5
1.	125	SQ No. 301 (Supp. by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, M.P.) dated 15.12.2014	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	Development of MSMEs
2.	127	USQ NO. 813 dated 27.02.2015	Defence (Department of Defence)	Purchase of Fighter Aircraft
3.	128	USQ No. 2698 dated 07.02.2014	New and Renewable Energy	Solar Thermal Power
4.	129	SQ No. 181 dated 05.12.2014	NITI Aayog	Independent Evaluation Office
5.	131	USQ No. 4009 dated 06.08.2014	Prime Minister's Office	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System
6.	132	USQ No. 2411 dated 08.12.2014	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
7.	133	Special Mention dated 07.05.2015	Food Processing Industries	Food Park in Amethi
8.	135	USQ No. 5248 dated 24.04.2015	Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	Corporate Bankruptcy Laws
9.	136	USQ No. 4972 dated 13.08.2014	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training)	Cases pending with CIC
10.	137	SQ No. 165 dated 09.03.2010	Home Affairs	Ex-Gratia for CPF Personnel
11.	138	SQ No. 125 dated 04.03.2015	Urban Development	PPP for Infrastructure Development
12.	139	USQ No. 1516 dated 13.12.2013	NITI Aayog	Criteria for Central Assistance
		USQ NO. 2676 dated 07.02.2014		Relaxation of Norms for Grant of Special Status to States
		Special Mention dated 20.02.2014		"Shri Raghuram Rajan Committee Report"

1	2	3	4	5
		USQ No. 4518 dated 21.02.2014		Committee on Backwardness of States
13.	140	USQ No. 1592 dated 15.07.2009	Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare)	Trauma Centres along National Highways
14.	144	USQ No. 975 dated 02.03.2015	Tourism	Development of Naulakha Temple
15.	145	SQ No. 81 (Supp. by Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, M.P.) dated 05.08.2011	Power	Demand and Supply of Power
16.	146	SQ No. 382 (Supp. by Shri Baijayant Jay Panda, M.P.) dated 21.04.2015	Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites
17.	147	SQ NO. 362 dated 20.12.2011	Home Affairs	Intelligence agencies

APPENDIX XIX

MINUTES

THIRD SITTING

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2016-2017) HELD ON 14 DECEMBER, 2016 IN CHAIRPERSON CHAMBER'S ROOM NO. 133, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1015 hours to 1050 hours on Wednesday, 14 December, 2016.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Prof. Sugata Bose
4. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
5. Shri C.R. Patil
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri S.L. Singh — *Deputy Secretary*

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following seven (07) draft Reports without any amendment:

(i) Draft 41st Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(ii) Draft 42nd Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(iii) Draft 43rd Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare).

(iv) Draft 44th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence).

(v) Draft 45th Report regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (acceded to).

(vi) Draft 46th Report regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (not acceded to).

(vii) Draft 47th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department).

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports during the current session of the Lok Sabha.

The Committee then adjourned.

GMGIPMRND—4106LS(S3)—27.03.2017.

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